

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 4.

PROPOSED TRADE RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA

Cotton Oil on Free List and Our Meat Duties Reduced

The administration's reciprocity agreement with Canada was submitted to Congress Thursday with a special message from the President urging its prompt enactment into law. The agreement was presented concurrently to the Dominion Parliament in Ottawa and within a few days bills will be introduced in the legislative body of each government designed to make the terms of the agreement effective. The concurrent legislation will obviate the necessity of any treaty on the subject between the two countries.

Generally speaking, the agreement opens the markets of the United States to Canada's leading agricultural products, notably wheat and other grain and also to her dairy products, fish, eggs and poultry, sheep, cattle and other live animals.

In return for these concessions Canada takes down the bars altogether on cottonseed oil and American fruits and some other products and grants reduced duties on agricultural implements and other manufactured articles.

On the basis of results expressed in dollars and cents, Canada seems to have a little the better of the argument in the agreement, although President Taft points out in his message that the benefits to be derived by the United States cannot be computed in this way at the present.

The admission of cottonseed oil free of duty into Canada is a concession by that country, and is especially pleasing to South-

erners. Under the terms of the agreement, reciprocal reductions have been made wherever possible on secondary food products.

Duties on Meats Are Lowered.

Fresh meats, on which the United States placed a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound under the Payne-Aldrich law, are admitted under the proposed legislation at $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. This is 16.67 per cent. reduction by the United States and 58.33 per cent. reduction by Canada.

The duty on bacon and hams which is 4 cents a pound under the present tariff law, is reduced to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound. Similar reductions have been made in the duties on dried, smoked and canned meats. The duty on lard is reduced by this government from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound to $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound.

Naturally the greatest interest in the agreement is centered in its possible effect upon the prices of foodstuffs in the United States. President Taft makes it plain that he does not expect that the unrestricted interchange of food products will greatly reduce their cost to the people of this country. Canada's small surplus for export makes this unlikely. But Mr. Taft does declare emphatically that the opening of the American markets to Canadian grain and other foodstuffs will help to prevent speculative fluctuations and will steady local price movements.

The agreement was received with mingled emotions in the House and Senate, and its fate at this time is uncertain.

long it has been in cold storage. This tag is to be displayed by the retailer so that when a customer buys anything of a food nature that cold storage could preserve, he will know just how long it has been in storage. Just how this tagging requirement is to be enforced is not explained by the introducer.

The Proposed New Jersey Measure.

In the New Jersey legislature Assemblyman James has re-introduced his bill of a year ago, over which a lot of excitement was aroused on the charge that it was "buried" last year. This bill is of a dangerous character. It defines the word "food" as used in the act as including "any article used for food or drink by man or animal," and compels the branding of food, on the packages containing food, with the date of its receipt in any cold storage warehouse. It also provides for similar branding of all food in cold storage at the time of the passage of the act. It prohibits the holding of food in cold storage for more than six months without the consent of the State Board of Health.

This bill gives power to the State Board of Health to inspect and supervise all places in the State used for cold storage; gives agents of that board authority of access to such places at all times; gives the State Board of Health power to make reasonable rules and regulations for the proper protection of consumers of stored goods, and to appoint inspectors.

It compels cold storage warehousemen to submit quarterly reports to the State Board of Health stating the quantity of each and every food stuff on hand. It provides that any food remaining in cold storage more than six months must be reported to the State Board of Health and that such food cannot be delivered to any person without a certificate from that board, authorizing the delivery. Power is given to the board to extend the time when any particular article may be held, but not for a longer time than one year. It prohibits the transfer of any food from one cold storage warehouse to another to evade the provisions of the act.

The measure provides that all food kept in a cold storage warehouse longer than permitted by the act shall be sold at public auction by the person having custody of it within sixty days from the time limit, unless it has been condemned by the State Board of Health as unfit for food, in which case

(Continued on page 22.)

FLOOD OF PROPOSED COLD STORAGE LAWS

Review of Many Measures Introduced in State Legislatures

It is becoming evident that one of the chief subjects for consideration in the legislatures of the various States this winter will be cold storage legislation. Many bills are being prepared or have been introduced, and there is the usual proportion of ignorance shown in attempting to deal with this subject.

In the New York Legislature Senator Ramsperger and Assemblyman Hearn, both of Buffalo, have introduced bills providing that unsalted or fresh fish, meat, poultry or eggs kept in cold storage or packed in ice for more than one year should be deemed tainted and unfit for use. The sale of such tainted foodstuffs was made a misdemeanor.

Assemblyman Ebbets has also introduced a

bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not exceeding \$100 for the first offense and a fine of not exceeding \$200, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for each subsequent offense, to sell, offer or advertise for sale meat, poultry, fish or eggs which have been for more than thirty days in cold storage without saying they have been so kept, or to represent any such article as fresh if it has been kept in cold storage for any period whatever.

In the Massachusetts Legislature Representative Kenny of Boston has introduced a bill the purport of which is that the person who receives anything of a food nature for cold storage shall place a tag upon it showing just when it was received and how

CLASSES AND GRADES OF MEAT

Market Terms and Trade Methods Reviewed

By Louis D. Hall, Assistant Chief of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This review of standard grades of meat, methods of marketing carcass meats and cuts, and other wholesale trade methods, begun in The National Provisioner of December 3, is the first of its kind ever compiled or published. It brings trade practice right up to date, and may be taken as authoritative. Though most of the information contained in it is already known to up-to-date traders, yet it is worth while even for them to review it in this manner, while the information contained in it will be of great educational value to those not now in possession of it. For this reason The National Provisioner is glad to give space to Mr. Hall's admirable review, or at least such portions of it as will particularly interest our readers.]

Loins.

The loin is the highest-priced cut of the carcass, because of the tenderness and quality of the lean. The grade of a loin may be determined by marked excellence or deficiency in either thickness, covering or quality, or by a uniform degree of development in all respects.

No. 1's must have a full, well-rounded shape, a complete covering of white fat the thickness of which is in proper proportion to the lean, and bright, firm, fine-grained, well-marbled flesh. No. 2's are generally less rounded in form, with insufficient, excessive, or uneven covering and a slight deficiency in grain, marbling or color of flesh; while No. 3's are more flat in shape, nearly or entirely lacking in covering of fat and very deficient in thickness and quality of flesh, but sufficiently developed to be cut into porterhouse and sirloin steaks for cheap trade. Stripper loins have no outside fat, and are usually extremely flat and rough in shape, with dark-colored, coarse-grained flesh and hard, white bone.

Several different cuts of the loin are used extensively as wholesale cuts, particularly in the No. 2 and 3 grades. The regular or pinbone short loin is the portion between the thirteenth rib and hip-bone (pinbone) inclusive, and includes from 45 to 55 per cent. of the full loin. It contains porterhouse or T-bone, and club steaks, and is valued at 40 to 60 per cent. more per pound than the full loin. This cut is made in 3 grades, the weights of which run from 20 to 40 pounds. The remainder of the full loin is called the loin end and is valued at about one-third less per pound than the full loin. It is used for sirloin steaks.

If the short loin is cut off midway between the pinbone and butt end of the loin it is known as a flatbone short loin. It sells lower than the pinbone loin, and is considerably used in Chicago markets. It is also graded No. 1, 2 and 3, and is made in averages from 20 to 45 pounds.

The tenderloin ("beef tender" or "fillet of beef") is a long muscle lying between the kidney-fat and the backbone and extending from the thirteenth rib to the butt end of the loin. As the name implies, it is a very tender piece; and the great demand for it, notwithstanding its lack of juiciness and flavor compared with other parts of the loin and rib, is a striking example of the importance of tenderness in the estimation of beef customers.

The tenderloins required to supply the demand are taken principally from No. 3 and stripper loins. They weigh 2 to 8 pounds. No. 1's must weigh above 6 pounds and have

a bright color. No. 2's weigh 4 to 6 pounds; No. 3's, 3 to 4, and "strip tenders" or "shoe-strings" less than 3 pounds. No. 1 tenderloins command about twice the wholesale price paid for the lowest grades.

Loins from which the tenderloin has been removed are called strip loins or strips. They average 7 to 15 pounds and are graded mainly according to weight. Strips are usually cut into the sirloin strip, or stripped short loin, and the sirloin butt, which is virtually a stripped loin end.

The lowest grades of strips and butts are often boned out, in which case they are known as boneless strips and boneless butts, respectively. They are almost entirely used for cheap restaurant and hotel trade to be cut into small steaks. Large quantities are frozen during the cutting season. Strips and butts are sometimes made from No. 3 as well as "stripper" loins, and include many from bulls and stags. Boneless strips average 4 to 8 pounds, and are occasionally made in averages as high as 10 to 12 pounds. Butts weigh 3 to 6 or 8 pounds.

Ribs.

This cut, which includes the portion between the loin and chuck, is also known as the prime or standing rib. As the loin contains the choicest steaks, the rib contains the best roasts. Ribs and loins are commonly sold in sets at a lump price. Quoted separately, ribs are valued at 10 to 20 per cent. less per pound than loins of the same grade, due to difference in quality of the lean and larger proportion of bone in the rib cut.

The various grades of ribs differ in thickness, covering and quality to the same relative extent as the corresponding grades of loins. The depth and quality of flesh are apparent in the "eye" or "heart" of beef at the twelfth rib and in the cut end next to the chuck. The covering of fat on No. 1 ribs should be about one-half inch in depth.

The bones in this cut serve as a very valuable index of the quality of beef, the chine-bones and ribs varying according to age as explained under "carcass beef," and the "feather edge" of the shoulder blade indicating the age of the carcass in like manner. The latter is cartilaginous in young animals, and is white and soft up to two years, after which time it gradually ossifies, and at 3 years one-half to two-thirds its length is bone.

No. 3 and "stripper" ribs are also made into "rolls." A "regular roll" consists of the lean part of the rib, stripped of the backbone, shoulder blade, fat and outer layer of meat. They weigh 4 to 8 pounds, and are used for small steaks. "Spencer rolls" are of better quality and heavier averages than regulars, and the fat and outer layer of lean are left on except that portion above the shoulder blade. Spencers average from 6 to 12 pounds, and are used for roasts and steaks. Both styles of roll are used chiefly for restaurant and small hotel trade and are sold frozen to a considerable extent.

"Pieces" consist of the rib and navel in one cut. Forequarters from which only the ribs have been cut are called "triangles," "rattles," "slugs," "L's" or "knockouts." They are graded No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 in the same manner as straight cuts.

(To be continued.)

PACKERS STILL CLAIM IMMUNITY.

The latest move in the packers' cases in the Federal court in Chicago was the application last week of packers' attorneys to abate the cases on the ground that the immunity given the defendants through the decision of Judge Humphreys in 1906 still held good. The statement of the packers' attorneys says:

"These pleas and motions to quash are based on and assert fundamental and constitutional rights of the defendants, which, in the opinion of their counsel, are disregarded in these indictments," read a statement given out by the packers' counsel. "They are charged in the indictments with engaging in combinations in violation of the Sherman act long prior to the Garfield investigation of 1904-5 and the immunity of 1906.

"They are not subject to prosecution on account of these alleged combinations, if they existed, but are entirely immune therefrom under the express provisions of the act of Congress under which they testified and produced evidence before the commissioner of corporations in the Garfield investigation in 1904 and 1905, and as was adjudged upon the trial of the indictment returned against them in 1905.

"Notwithstanding this, the indictment here covers the same transaction. In other words, we are indicted here for alleged offenses for which the Constitution and laws of the United States and the former judgment of this same court have declared us to be immune. We here contend that it was in violation of our rights and prejudicial, to present these matters to the grand jury, and that the indictments induced thereby are invalid and should be quashed."

PACKING INDUSTRY IN NEBRASKA.

In one of its preliminary bulletins giving results of the recent census the federal Census Bureau shows what an important relation the meat packing industry bears to the business of the State of Nebraska. Compared to five years ago the capital of packing concerns in the State has decreased somewhat, but the volume and value of products has increased. The Census Bureau bulletin says:

"The extent of the manufactures of this State are so largely dependent upon the slaughtering and meat-packing industry that it appears interesting to present the proportion that this one industry bears to the total industries of the State, which in certain features for 1909 were as follows: Number of establishments, 7; capital, \$19,333,000, or 23 per cent.; cost of material used, \$77,914,000, or 51 per cent.; value of products, \$91,784,000, or 46 per cent.; value added by manufacture, \$13,870,000, or 30 per cent.; salaries and wages, \$4,770,000, or 25 per cent.; and average number of wage-earners, 5,988, or 25 per cent.

"The corresponding figures for 1904 were: Number of establishments, 6; capital, \$20,593,000, or 26 per cent.; cost of materials used, \$61,206,000, or 49 per cent.; value of products, \$69,243,000, or 45 per cent.; value added by manufacture, \$8,037,000, or 26 per cent.; salaries and wages, \$4,093,000, or 29 per cent.; and average number of wage-earners, 5,585, or 28 per cent."

HISTORY OF LARD SUBSTITUTES

From the Viewpoint of a Technical Chemist

By Dr. David Wesson, New York, N. Y.*

The present compound lard industry, in which millions of capital are invested and which affords employment to thousands of men, has developed practically within the last thirty years. This industry had its beginning in what was once known as "lard refining." Lard refining originally consisted in purchasing hog lard from various sources, washing it in kettles with pearl ash, or other alkalis, and salt settling it, then cooling and filling into packages. By this means the refiner was able to turn out a uniform product which gave good satisfaction to the trade.

The original standard of lard was pure leaf lard rendered from the leaf fat of the animal. Only a limited amount of such lard could be made, and consequently the lard refiner purchased from all sources lard made from trimmings, head fat and other portions, which produced a lard much softer than that of the leaf.

In order to give the lard the proper consistency the plan was devised of chilling the lard in properly arranged cellars and submitting it to pressure. This produced a lard oil and left behind a firm, hard product known as lard stearine, which was considerably harder than choice leaf lard. This was mixed with the refined lard in the right proportions to make products which would be as hard as leaf lard, or even harder, so as to suit the different markets for which the lard was intended.

Use of Cottonseed Oil in Lard.

About 1880 it was discovered that cottonseed oil could, by proper treatment with various chemicals, be bleached fairly white. It did not have a very good flavor, but this did not deter the lard refiners from working a little of it into their product. The oleomargarine industry, springing into prominence about this time, furnished oleo stearine, which refiners used to harden up or offset the softness of the oil in their mixtures.

The process of mixing was comparatively simple, and the process of cooling consisted chiefly in passing the melted fat into upright jacketed cylinders, which had either cold water or brine from an ice machine passing through the jackets. The lard was agitated in these agitators, as they were called, until it was cold and of the proper consistency to run into the packages.

About this time it was discovered that oil could be bleached by means of fuller's earth. This furnished a very superior bleach to that made by treating the yellow oil with acid, and refiners used to work in as much as 40 per cent. oil with 10 per cent. oleo stearine, the balance being hog lard. The fuller's earth gave the oil a bad flavor and the skillful manufacturer depended upon the flavor of the hog lard to cover it up.

Litigation and Legislation on Lard Compound.

In this country the first literature on the subject was published in 1883, when McGeoch, Everingham & Co. brought suit against Fowler Bros., of Chicago, claiming that a contract of prime steam lard delivered by the latter

was adulterated with cottonseed oil and tallow.

Many of the most distinguished chemists in the country were given samples of the lard for analysis and tried to find out whether such was the case or not. Some of the best authorities found no adulteration. Other authorities of high standing declared that it did. The final verdict seemed to be a case of "not guilty, but don't do it again." At this time the so-called mixtures were sold under the name of "Refined Lard," or "Refined Family Lard," to distinguish them from the prime steam lard—the contract lard of commerce.

About 1886 a bill was passed through the Massachusetts General Court compelling all such mixtures to be branded "Lard Compound." In 1888 bills were introduced into both houses of Congress for the purpose of placing a tax on lard compounds in the same manner as the tax that had been imposed on oleomargarine shortly before.

An investigation was held by the Agricultural Committees of both houses and attended by many men prominent in the packing and refining industries. It was stated at that time that the total amount of lard produced annually was 600,000,000 pounds, about half being pure lard. One-half of this amount was exported, of which about 40 per cent. was compound. Up to this time more or less hog lard was used in all compounds.

New Processes of Oil Refining.

About 1891 the industry received a great impetus by the application of what was then known as the Eckstein process of refining the oil, which made a much more neutral oil than had ever before been turned out, and from that date, it might be said, begins the present manufacture of compounds free from lard.

The oil thoroughly refined, or deodorized, was much less objectionable than that formerly produced, and it was found quite feasible to leave out the hog lard altogether. The lard compound of those days was a fairly passable product for people who were not at all particular. It was sold mostly to the cheaper trade in the cities and largely to bakers. Large quantities of it were exported to West Indian and South American ports.

For a period of ten years previous to the Eckstein process lard and lard compound were cooled by feeding the melted fat into pans, or troughs, in which revolved large cylinders set on hollow trunnions, and arranged so that a current of cold brine from an ice machine passed through them. The lard was scraped from cylinders by means of knives pressing against the surface and dropped from there to conveyors, which carried it to the packages.

About 1901 the industry received perhaps the greatest impulse in its history by the introduction of an improved method of refining the oil. The cottonseed oil used in compound up to this time, while fairly neutral when cold, gave off very unpleasant odors when heated. The discovery of the Wesson process turned out an oil flavorless and odorless when cold, and which gave off no bad odors in cooking unless the oil should be overheated.

The hogless lard produced from this oil set a new standard for the trade, and great improvements in refining have necessarily ensued with the result that the hogless lard and various substitutes for lard produced to-day from cottonseed oil are, we claim, giving better satisfaction than the hog product.

Departments in a Lard Refinery.

The modern factory consists of the following departments:

1. Oil Storage: Storage tanks for the oil, which is received from the refinery either by pipe lines or tank cars, or barrels, as the

case may be. The storage tanks vary in size with the refinery and the size of the business contemplated; 500 to 5,000 barrels capacity are common. These tanks are generally placed in the open, and are, of course, closely covered to prevent access of air and dust. The greatest care is taken to see that the tanks are cleaned thoroughly before any oil goes into them, and the same applies to the tank cars in which the oil is shipped from point to point.

2. Oleo Stearine Storage: This should consist of a large, dry, cool, well-ventilated room. The careful manufacturer selects only stearine which is found on test to be sweet and pure and of the proper hardness for his purpose. This stearine is a by-product of the manufacture of oleomargarine and varies in quality according to the fat used in its manufacture. It comes from the packers usually in slack barrels similar to those used for shipping sugar.

3. Melting and Mixing Plant: Here the oleo stearine is emptied into suitable tanks provided with large heating coils, where it is melted up and then pumped through a filter press, from whence it runs into tanks, where it is mixed in the proper proportions with refined oil.

4. Cooling Department: This consists of large rolls, or cylinders, similar to those previously described. The thin film of compound in contact with the roll is chilled almost instantly, and as the roll revolves the film is kept in contact long enough to remove all heat before the frozen compound is removed automatically by a knife pressing against the side of the roll. The lumps of frozen material drop into a trough, where they are broken up by means of blades on a revolving shaft. The semi-liquid lard passes from the rolls into the packages, where it hardens up, or sets, in the course of a few minutes very much after the manner of a mixture of plaster of paris and water.

The product of the modern refinery is white and sweet, excellent in appearance, flavor and odor, and according to many good judges, better than the best products made from the hog.

The high prices of food have brought this product rapidly to the attention of the public, who, having once tested its merits, are fast losing the prejudice against anything which contains cottonseed oil. Annually about three million barrels of cottonseed oil are produced in this country. It is estimated that about half of this goes into lard substitutes.

PERU'S DUTIES ON LARD SUBSTITUTES.

Consul General William H. Robertson, Callao, sends the following additional information concerning the increased rates of duty payable in Peru on lard substitutes and on mixed olive oil and cottonseed oil by reason of the decree of Sept. 9, 1910, referred to last week:

"Under the former tariff miscellaneous edible oils were dutiable along with olive oil under No. 2165, although this number specifically named olive oil alone and made no mention of the others, and were taxed 13 centavos per kilo. Under the present law edible oils other than olive oil are separated from the latter and taxed at a higher rate of duty, paying 30 centavos per kilo under No. 2736, while olive oil pays but 10 centavos per kilo under No. 2735. In addition to the rates quoted there are surtaxes of 9 per cent. of the regular duties, and on imports at Callao an additional charge of 2 per cent. (1 sol=100 centavos=\$0.47; 1 kilo=2.2046 pounds.)

"A rumor has gained some currency at Callao to the effect that the increased rate now to be enforced upon lard compounds is aimed chiefly at certain Asiatic lards, said to be of an inferior or deleterious nature."

*Reproduced from Bulletin 13 of the Bureau of Publicity of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The M. Werk Soap Company's plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been damaged by fire.

The Batesburg Cotton Oil Company, Batesburg, S. C., is installing a fertilizer mixer.

C. Williams and A. H. George are interested in the establishment of a packing plant at Meridan, Miss.

The Catawba Fertilizer Company has completed its plant at Lancaster, S. C., and begun operations.

It is reported that E. B. Blackman and others will establish a fertilizer plant at Tullahoma, Tenn.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company, St. Louis, Mo., will expend around \$10,000 for improvements.

Albert A. Hayden, a retired soap manufacturer, died last week at his home, 2054 85th street, Bensonhurst, N. Y.

The fertilizer and rendering plant of the Carstens Packing Company at Tacoma, Wash., has been damaged by fire.

The United Drug Company, Boston, Mass., contemplate establishing a plant at Kansas City, Mo., to manufacture soap, etc.

The new Louisville Packing Company, Louisville, Ky., recently organized with a capital of \$550,000, has begun operations.

The new fertilizer plant of the Congaree Fertilizer Company at Columbia, S. C., is completed and ready to commence operations.

The Pamlico Chemical Company of Washington, N. C., expects to have its new fertilizer plant near that city in operation shortly.

The contract for the erection of the first group of buildings for the General Fertilizer Association at San Bernardino, Cal., has been let to the Myzelle & Imhoff Company. Work will be started at once.

The establishment of a cottonseed oil mill at Doerun, Ga., is being promoted by N. Spurlock, J. B. Mills, J. M. Massey and W. A. Thatcher.

The Chicago Butchers' Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has purchased a piece of property on Sangamon street, adjoining its present plant.

The Carolina Soap Company, Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by J. Helper, I. Ginsberg and others.

The Hadley Poultry Company, Seymour, Ind., has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. S. A. Barnes has been named as assignee.

The Chapman Fertilizer Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by M. Kelsey, C. C. Dana and others.

The Carl Ritz Sausage Company, Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by C. Ritz, H. L. Frank, H. C. Miller and others.

The recently incorporated North Augusta Warehouse & Fertilizer Company will erect a fertilizer plant and cotton warehouse at North Augusta, S. C.

The Noblu Soap Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by C. A. Becker, F. J. Dean, R. J. Hicks and others.

F. H. Johnson, F. P. Stone and C. L. Saunter have incorporated the Yorktown Chemical Company, Yorktown, Va., with a capital stock of \$300,000 to manufacture fertilizers.

The Industrial Cotton Oil Company is reported as contemplating the establishment of a cotton oil mill at Plainview, Texas. The general offices of the company are in New York.

Two of the Massachusetts stock yards

companies, which hold Maine charters, have filed notices of reduction of capital stock. The Brighton Stock Yards Company reduces from \$250,000 to \$10,000 and the New England Stock Yards from \$200,000 to \$30,000.

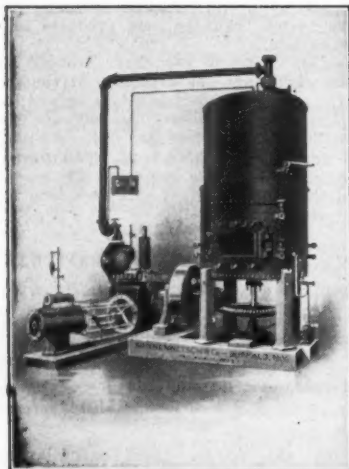
John Blumers & Brothers, New York, N. Y., have incorporated with a capital stock of \$125,000 to manufacture and deal in butter, cheese, bolognas, etc. F. Blumers, 139 East 75th street; John Knell, 212 East 69th street, and Geo. Knell, 212 East 69th street, are the incorporators.

According to reports purchasing agents of the Western Maryland have secured an option on the entire plant, yardage and trackage of the Union Tanning Company's Wills Creek plant, at Cumberland, Md., from the Valley street bridge across Wills Creek to the Baltimore and Ohio viaduct. It is said that the tannery will be moved to Paw Paw, W. Va.

The E. J. Young Packing Company and the Home Dressed Beef Company of Washington, Pa., have consolidated and will be operated under the name of the Washington Packing Company. The directors of the company are George M. Cameron, J. L. Henderson, Hugh A. Day, Clark Wilson and Frank Baker. George Cameron, who has been president of the E. J. Young company, will also act in this capacity for the new concern.

WOULD EXAMINE PACKERS IN SUIT.

In the Missouri State supreme court last week Attorney General Major withdrew his motion to strike out the answers of the Hammond Packing Company and the St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company to his ouster suit against them. He filed a motion asking the court to appoint a special commissioner to take testimony. In the suits against Armour, Swift and Morris companies he filed motions to continue them until the April term.



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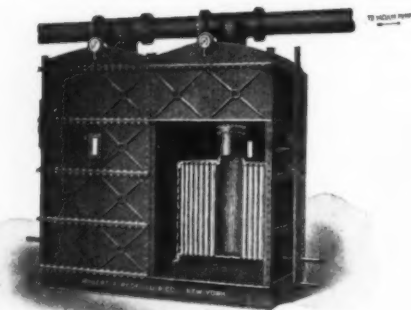
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vision & Packing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; L. P. Fuhr-
man, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond
Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. O. Newcomb, Lake Erie Pro-
vision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. G. Glick, Brittain &
Co., Marshalltown, Ia.; Sydney E. Sinclair, T. M.
Sinclair & Co., Ltd., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

THE MILK IN THE COCOANUT

Butter interests are becoming more and
more alarmed over the manifest awakening
of public sentiment against a further mon-
opoly of the market and dictation of high
butter prices. The slump in butter prices
at the present moment, due to oversupply
in storage and open winter conditions favor-
ing the marketing of fresh stock, would
ordinarily be met with expressions of gloom
and disgust by the people who manufacture
and market butter.

Instead, they appear to rejoice at the fact
that they are getting less for their butter.

Why? Because they realize that the higher
they boost butter prices the sooner the end
of their monopoly will come. On the other
hand a butter slump, even though temporari-
ly disastrous financially, might help to stave
off the inevitable in the way of a square
deal for oleomargarine, and consequent col-
lapse of the butter monopoly. They must
preserve their monopoly at any cost.

But can they do it? Public sentiment is
rapidly shifting, in spite of continued mis-
representation of oleomargarine as unhealth-
ful and unwholesome, and its makers as
counterfeiting criminals. The necessity
which has driven thousands to oleomar-
garine as a less costly substitute for butter
has proved to them that oleomargarine is
as healthful, as wholesome and a lot cheaper
than butter. What they do not fully know,
but are beginning to learn, is that oleomar-
garine is manufactured under an absolute
government guarantee of sanitary conditions
and cannot carry disease germs, while butter
is a raw product and a notorious germ-
carrier, and is manufactured absolutely with-
out government inspection, so far as health-
fulness of ingredients or sanitary conditions
surrounding its manufacture are concerned.

To do away with this danger of disease,
and an annual economic loss to the country
estimated by the government itself at 24
millions of dollars, efforts have been made
to secure legislation to impose dairy and
creamery inspection and to clean up the
filthy surroundings of butter production.
Who have been the chief opponents of such
legislation? Dairy and creamery interests,
and it is the fear of the "farmer vote" sup-
posed to be behind these interests that has
prevented such legislation—and that will
prevent legislation giving the consumer a
right to buy without legal restriction or
discrimination a healthful and a cheaper sub-
stitute for butter.

As a daily newspaper—which is among
those newly enlightened through study of
recent high living cost—said in commenting
on the latest Pennsylvania court decision in
favor of oleomargarine: "The people who
want to eat it should not be punished with a
fine for every pound they purchase. It ought
not to be within the power of any associa-
tion of men—legislatures or business orga-
nizations—to say to the people, 'You may
eat this freely, but if you eat that you must
pay a fine.' That is exactly what the oleo-
margarine law amounts to. If the present
legislature legislates for all the people it
will take every cent of tax off oleomar-
garine."

There's the milk in the coconut, and the
public is beginning to discover it. Anti-
oleomargarine legislation is a hardship on
consumers, imposed for the direct benefit of
a certain class of producers.

THE HOG AND THE FARMER

The hog situation as seen by some live-
stock experts and provision dealers is that
there will be no extra supply of hogs until
summer, and possibly not till fall, because
there are not enough hogs in the country
to make this "extra supply." "There is just
as much profit in a half crop of hogs as a
full one," says one raiser. The fact of the
matter is, figuring on the old time and pres-
ent prices, there's a sight more profit, the
way they work it now.

The farmer, or hog raiser, or whatever he
was, who once could be counted on to hold
his hogs until the bottom had been struck,
and then ship until the bottom fell out, is
dead. In his place hath arisen a hog man
who holds his hogs the minute the least
break shows up in the market, and we haven't
got used to him yet, that's all. There's just
about as much difference between the old
farm wagon with the bed packed with hay,
in which the "old" farmer drove to town, and
the big touring car in which the "new"
farmer now runs in and out of the city, as
there is between the "old" and "new" farmer.
Also, as there is between the little old school-
house, once only used in winter, and the
present-day college which the farmer's boys
attend. Also, as between the R. F. D., once
in awhile, and the telephone and telegraph
service. So it is not at all surprising there is
a difference in the farmer's methods of do-
ing business—that is, as between his once
"trustful" method and his now "trust"
method.

PUBLICITY GONE WRONG

The daily press of the country blo-
somed out the other day with stories of
immense stocks of butter and eggs in stor-
age and a break in wholesale prices, ac-
companied by the inference that the retailers
were holding up prices and incidentally the
consumer, and that it was not the whole-
saler's fault. That is, the publicity cam-
paign started that way. But, sad to say,
it developed speedily and as usual into an
assault on wholesale and packing interests
and cold storage as an institution, the mod-
est retailer meanwhile fading away from
the glare of the spot-light and the unpleas-
antness of newspaper publicity.

It seems that this publicity campaign was
planned by produce interests to educate the
consumer to the actual facts as to prices,
wholesale and retail. That it turned out
to be somewhat of a boomerang surprised
no one acquainted with the peculiarities of
the sensational press. As the New York
Produce Review briefly says: "When you
want to post the public on the real con-
ditions of the butter and egg markets it is
a good plan to call in the newspaper re-
porters.—Nit!"

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

VALUE OF TANKED HOG HAIR.

A slaughterer figuring values closely asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is hog hair worth to the packer, if put into the tank and converted into fertilizer?

From three-fourths of a cent to one cent per hog, about. It has the advantage, however, of enabling the packer to run a greater percentage of "stick" (concentrated tankage) into the regular tankage, without causing the finished product to liquefy.

There seems to be no question, however, that the most profit can be made out of hog hair by handling it with modern machinery such as is made by packinghouse equipment concerns, and which has been fully described in the columns of The National Provisioner. Further particulars concerning this method will be supplied on application.

CANNING ROAST AND CORNED BEEF.

The following question has been received from a subscriber who is evidently desirous of acquiring all the information possible:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Please explain the process of making canned roast beef from the time of slaughtering until the canning process is finished. Also the same information concerning canned corned beef.

It is not possible at this time or in this place to answer this question just as the inquirer has asked to have it answered. General information is given, however, concerning the kind of cattle and meats used for canning purposes, and specific directions are given for the canning process. Canning meats is a highly specialized and scientific process, and requires special machinery and equipment and expert labor. To describe the various machines, etc., in this place would be impracticable. In the information given it is taken for granted that the inquirer knows what "processing" means, and has seen vacuum canning methods used.

Canning cattle are the medium and inferior grades—perfectly healthy of course, but not fat. These lean cattle make far more satisfactory canned stuff than would fat well-conditioned cattle, because when processed the meat is firmer and less greasy. The most popular and acceptable canned

meats are prepared in the United States, and it is seldom that any complaints are made thereon. Australian and South American packers have experienced all kinds of trouble with "tallowy" greasy product.

The slaughtering of canning cattle and subsequent chilling—which must be thorough—does not differ in any way from the methods applied to all grades of cattle in killing and chilling. "Canner" cattle, by the way, yield a richer colored butter fat than do fat cattle.

Chilled "canner" cattle will yield the following percentages of meats, offal, etc.: Loins, 14.34; ribs, 10.77; plates, 13.14; chucks, 19.92; rounds (shank on and rump off), 20.31; tallow, 2.79; flank steak, 0.40; fore shanks, 7.77; canning meat, 5.97; rump butts, 2.39; tankage, 1.79; loss in cutting, 0.41; total, 100 per cent.

The following cuts in turn, boned for canning, yield these percentages:

Loins—Canning meat, 73 per cent.; bones and tankage, 27 per cent.

Ribs—Canning meat, 50 per cent.; rolls, 23 per cent.; bones and tankage, 27 per cent.

Plates—Canning meat, 82 per cent.; bones and tankage, 18 per cent.

Chucks—Canning meat, 84 per cent.; bones and tankage, 16 per cent.

Rounds (rump and shank off)—Hams, 87 per cent.; bones and tankage, 13 per cent.

If boned for the following cuts strip loins will run 23.68 per cent., tenderloins will run 15.79 per cent., sirloin butts will run 15.79 per cent., canning meat will run 10.52 per cent., tallow will run 10.53 per cent., tankage and bones will run 23.69 per cent.

When the meats for canning purposes have been boned and freed from all superfluous fat it is ready for the pickle vat, if to be used for "corned" beef. About a 70 deg. pickle will cure this meat ready for canning in 25 days. Before putting in pickle run a knife several times through the larger pieces, so as to more readily admit the pickle.

When cured the meat should be drained, then boiled at 212 degs. Fahr. for about 30 minutes, after which it is removed to the trimming tables, drained, and all fat, bone, skin and sinew removed, after which it is cut up into suitable sized pieces for stuffing into the cans.

Should the meat be fatter than usual put in a few extra ounces in the cans; for in-

stance, in 6-pound cans put in 3 ounces overweight, as grease will escape during processing to equal the overweight put in, leaving the meat much more acceptable than if the grease were left in.

Process 6-pound cans in the water bath at 212 degs. Fahr. for one and one-quarter hours with open vents. Then close the vents. Place in retorts 1½ hours at 3 pounds pressure and vent again, allowing more grease to escape. Close the vent and boil two hours in the water bath.

This method is more applicable to unusually fat stuff than to the ordinary "canner" material, which latter may be sealed under a vacuum of 23 inches and processed in boiling water for 4 hours, or in a retort for 3½ hours at 2 pounds pressure.

Another method of putting up 6-pound cans is to place in water with open vent and boil for 1½ hours at 212 degs. Fahr. Then close the vent and boil 5½ hours; then run off the hot water and let the cold water run in until the cans collapse. In this process the meats must be fully cured.

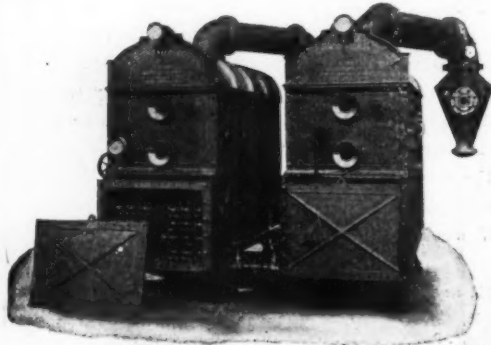
In canning roast beef, after the meat has been thoroughly chilled it should be cleared of all bone, then shrunk in boiling water for 25 to 30 minutes. This meat is handled raw, not cured. After being cooked the meat is trimmed free of fat, skin and sinew, and cut into suitable size for stuffing, and when the cans are stuffed they are capped and placed in the retort with the center vents open.

Process 6-pound cans two hours and a half at 3½ pounds pressure, after which close the vents and boil off two hours and a half at 9 pounds pressure. In exhausting the pressure do it slowly when the vents are open, otherwise there will be considerable loss in weight.

Some canners sprinkle a little salt over meats prior to stuffing, while others put in (3 ounces to the can) a little full-strength pickle, to each gallon of which add 3 ounces granulated sugar and 1 ounce saltpeter.

All cans should be "showered" as soon as processed, and turned end for end a couple of times while cooling off, so the liquor may be evenly distributed before "jellying."

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



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"GEM" FIBER OLEO PACKAGES.

A clean, sanitary shipping package for butter and oleomargarine appeals to everyone. The wooden tub, absorbing moisture from the contents as well as from external sources and giving the butter an unpleasant if not positively unwholesome taint has had its day and is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Stone jars, although used to some extent, are not satisfactory containers. They are heavy, costly, subject to breakage, and not much more sanitary than the tub. They can be thoroughly cleansed only by the use of boiling water, which cracks the interior salt glaze, destroying the odor proof qualities of the jar.

The new "Gem" fiber package sold by the American Can Company is said to overcome all these objections. It is light, will not break with ordinary handling, is low in price and is said to positively retain the freshness and purity of the contents. It is parchment-lined, keeping the butter from contact with the fiber of the package. Butter containing not more than the legal maximum of water, 16 per cent., will not soften the box even in hot weather.

The box is paraffined outside and a label cannot be made to stick to it readily, but the parchment disk which covers the butter may carry the customer's imprint. It is made in all sizes from 1 to 20 pounds.

BIG ORDER FOR BRECHT EQUIPMENT.

Another wealthy and progressive grocery firm of St. Louis has come to the conclusion that modern up-to-date sanitary fixtures and equipment are money savers, and are an advertisement that gets the business. The H. G. Hill Grocery and Bakery Company has just placed an order with the Brecht Company for complete new fixtures, to cost about \$15,000.

The cold storage boxes for this plant are as follows: One 16x10x8 ft. high, one 25x3½x9 ft. high, one 10x18x10 ft. high, one 40 foot display cooler, two six-roll butter and lard refrigerators. All these are to be taken care of with an eight-ton Brecht refrigerating plant. There will also be a refrigerated store window.

All refrigerators are to be insulated with cork, and all woodwork exposed to view from the main store will be selected quarter-sawed

oak, with shelving and counters to match. This store will be one of the show places of St. Louis when finished.

The securing of this order was a victory for the Brecht Company, especially for the refrigerating plant. In this part of the order they met stubborn competition, but Mr. Hill, a man of large affairs, became convinced that when an article bore the name "Brecht" the quality was there. Mr. Hill has a chain of forty-seven stores, and contemplates opening three more in St. Louis at a very early date.

PERPETUATING THE BAUER NAME.

Beginning with the first of the present year the name of the Foss Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Ohio, has been changed to that of the Bauer Brothers Company. This is a change in name only, as the men who have made "Scientific" cotton oil mill machinery famous everywhere will still manage and control the company. Indeed, the change was intended to perpetuate the name of the family which has made "Scientific" machinery so well known and widely used. The portraits of these men are shown here. Their faces are familiar to all attendants at cottonseed oil conventions, as familiar as their machinery is in most cotton oil mills throughout the country.

The late Charles A. Bauer, father of the Bauer brothers, went to Springfield in 1874, and took charge of the Champion Bar and Knife Company, and the Champion Malleable Iron Company shops. In 1883 he became a stockholder and general manager of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, and continued in charge until his death, in 1899. It was largely through his technical knowledge and executive ability that the Lagonda shops grew so steadily, and became such a strong factor in the implement world, and of such benefit to Springfield.

Charles L. Bauer, the oldest of the brothers, was with the Lagonda plant from 1889 until 1903. He was assistant to his father, and it was there that he secured his valuable knowledge of manufacturing methods, so that when the father died, in 1899, he was competent to assume the duties of general manager, and direct the entire manufacturing department. He continued in this capacity, even after the Champion plant became a part

of the "big combine." In 1903 he became a member of the executive committee of the American Seeding Machine Company, and manufacturing manager, having charge of the manufacturing end of all of the divisions. He resigned this position in 1904 to join his brothers in the purchase of the Foss interests, which plant they now control, and have so successfully operated.

Louis E. Bauer and William A. Bauer have been identified with the manufacturing interests of Springfield for a number of years, their efforts being always crowned with success. Louis E. Bauer has complete charge of the manufacturing and William A. Bauer the auditing and financial end of their business.

W. E. Copenhaver has been identified with this company since 1893, and is undoubtedly one of the best posted men in the country on the needs and requirements of the cottonseed oil mill operator. He has entire charge of the sales departments.

There will be no change in the management or interests with the change in the name, the officers remaining as heretofore, since 1904, as follows: President, Charles L. Bauer; vice-president, Louis E. Bauer; treasurer, W. A. Bauer; secretary, W. E. Copenhaver.

"BOSS" BEAUTY REFRIGERATORS.

The warm weather which has prevailed recently in many localities has stimulated the sale of refrigerators. Marketmen who otherwise would have waited until spring to install new refrigerators and fixtures are buying them earlier. The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company is in the field with some new, showy and very attractive refrigerators, and reports that its large factory is running full capacity to enable it to fill all orders promptly.

Meat men are beginning to feel that things are brightening up, and that the meat business is getting on a legitimate basis again. Their customers have apparently learned that not the middlemen (butchers and packers) but the farmers are responsible for the shortage of meat and the advance in prices. Those wanting new refrigerators and fixtures, plain and elaborate, can obtain all information by addressing The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, 1986-2008 Central avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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NEW CORPORATIONS.

Camden, N. J.—The Centerfreze Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$500,000 capital stock.

St. Louis, Mo.—The National Ice Cream Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by H. Horowitz and others.

Earlville, Ill.—J. A. Dupee, C. A. Frank and A. C. Sadler have incorporated the Earlville Electric Light and Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Dodgeville, Wis.—J. Mitchell, S. Griffiths and F. D. Parks have incorporated the Mitchell-Griffiths Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$6,400.

Newton, N. J.—The Wantage Dairy Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. A. Wilson, S. C. Buckley, J. C. House and others.

East Williamson, N. Y.—The Wayne Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by J. J. Gates, R. P. Wilson, D. Wagemaker.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Hudson Milk and Cream Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by H. F. Huntsmann, Jr., H. Huebbe and J. H. Harf.

Esopus, N. Y.—The Slegt Ice and Stone Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to harvest and deal in ice, deal in stone, etc. L. E. Slegt, F. B. Humphrey and J. Hummel of Brooklyn are the incorporators.

ICE NOTES.

Many, La.—An ice plant is contemplated by the city.

Arlington, Cal.—The Riverside Creamery here has been destroyed by fire.

Ardmore, Okla.—A creamery is to be established here by H. G. Liebman, of Sulphur.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Frontier Ice and Stone Company's ice house has been destroyed by fire.

Jefferson, Wis.—The creamery plant of Polenski & Kuport has been destroyed by fire.

Hillsboro, N. H.—The Acton Farm Milk Company will erect a new ice house 72 x 40 feet.

Macon, Ga.—C. E. Newton & Brother contemplate erecting an ice and cold storage plant.

Madisonville, Tex.—The establishment of an ice plant is contemplated by C. C. Murray & Sons.

El Reno, Okla.—The plant of the Western Ice Company is to be rebuilt and capacity doubled.

Plainview, Tex.—A. C. Heinn is reported as contemplating erecting a \$10,000 creamery plant here.

Hamilton, Can.—The ice house belonging to the Magee-Walton Company on Strachan street has been destroyed by fire.

Crisfield, Md.—The Consumers' Ice Company will open bids shortly for the erection of its ice and cold storage plant.

Norwalk, Ohio.—The Inter-State Ice Company has decided to rebuild its burned ice house at this place.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Contracts have been let for the large ice house which the St. Joseph Terminal Railroad Company will erect.

Little Rock, Ark.—A cold storage plant having a capacity of 200 carloads of fruit will be installed by the Watson & Avon Company.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Cold Storage and Terminal Company will commence shortly the erection of a seven-story concrete structure.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The recently incorporated Sanitary Ice Company will erect a 70 x 135 foot structure and install a 55-ton ice plant.

Sallisaw, Okla.—The recently incorporated Sallisaw Ice & Fuel Company will erect a plant 100 x 41 feet, to have a capacity of 20 tons of ice.

Somerset, Ky.—The Somerset Water, Light & Traction Company's ice plant has been purchased by J. H. Gibson. Improvements are to be made.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The City Ice Company has purchased the Bours Building, which will be remodelled for an ice factory and cold storage plant.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Shady Oak Lake ice house of the Cedar Lake Ice Company, Minneapolis, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—The People's Ice Company has been adjudged bankrupt by Judge Ray upon petition of its creditors. E. E. Belden is receiver.

Kansas City, Mo.—The People's Ice & Storage Company, organized with \$300,000 capital stock has acquired and will double the capacity of the People's Ice, Storage & Fuel Company's plant.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Cold Storage Company, organized with \$50,000 capital stock, will erect a cold storage plant 95x130 feet, to be equipped with two refrigerating machines of 40-ton capacity each.

Colorado Springs, Col.—E. A. Sunderlin and other Colorado Springs men have let a contract to a Denver firm for the construction of a large addition, to cost \$50,000, to their ice plant in the Grand Valley city. The new plant will be in operation by May 1.

Vicksburg, Miss.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vicksburg Ice Company the following officers were elected: President, C. C. Flowerree; vice-president, E. C. Carroll; secretary and treasurer, H. L. Flowerree; directors, B. W. Griffith, H. M. Harding, H. K. Johnson, M. F. Smith, Robert Ernst, A. Rose, E. C. Carroll.

Decatur, Ala.—Officers as follows have been elected by the Decatur Ice and Coal Company for the ensuing year: President and manager, J. D. Jervis; secretary, J. B. Speak; vice-president, H. B. Beard; treasurer, W. B. Shackelford; directors, E. H. Allison, W. R. Spight, L. M. Falk, C. C. Harris and A. C. Hartshorn, of Freehold, N. J. A dividend of 15 per cent. was declared.

Westchester, Pa.—The stockholders of the People's Ice and Storage Company, in annual meeting, elected as directors for the ensuing year the following: Joseph T. Harkness, J. L. Meredith, Jr., George K. McFarland, John L. Simons, Dr. John A. Farrell, P. H. Corcoran,

I. G. Reynolds, Joseph Oat, Jas. W. Cunningham. It has been decided to considerably increase the ice and cold storage capacity.

PROPOSED COLD STORAGE LAWS.

(Continued from page 15.)

it must be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the State Board of Health may direct. Violators of the provisions of the act are guilty of misdemeanor.

In the Indiana legislature Senator Greenwell has introduced a measure framed by State Food Commissioner Barnard, which seems to have merit. Under the law as proposed, cold storage matter will be registered and stamped on the date of its going into storage, so that inspectors going through the plant may know at any time just when any piece of food was placed there. A time limit, suitable to the class of foodstuff, is proposed in the bill.

In the Minnesota legislature Senator Fosseen has introduced a bill which may be taken as a type of "fool" measure. Under the provisions of this bill, if passed, any home using cold storage products would have to have displayed a placard announcing the fact, or else be subject to a fine of from \$100 to \$500.

The opening provision of the bill states that all cold storage or refrigerator warehouses, before placing an article of food in cold storage, shall require from the owner or consignor of such produce an affidavit stating that it never has been in cold storage, or the month and year when it was first entered. All cold storage companies are required to keep a permanent record book where the name and address of those making cold storage consignments shall be kept and other details. This information is to be mailed to the dairy and food commissioner. Each package and article of food is to be stamped with the date of its receipt, and any article that has been in cold storage over six months cannot be sold unless bearing this stamp.

Every person selling cold storage articles must have a conspicuous placard on his place of business reading, "Cold storage products sold here." Every place, whether public or private, where guests, boarders or other people are served food which has been in cold storage, must have a placard conspicuously posted "Cold storage products used for food here." The State dairy and food commissioner is given power to enforce the proposed law and may enter any home or place of business to make an inspection.

ICE PLOWS

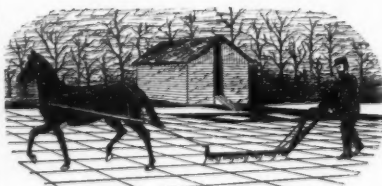
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BIRMINGHAM, Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
BOSTON, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO, Keystone Warehouse Co., Jacob House & Son.
CHICAGO, F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI, Pan Handle Storage Warehouse, The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND, General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT, Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Ltd., Newman Brothers, Inc.
DALLAS, Oriental Oil Co.
FORT WORTH, Western Warehouse Co.
HOUSTON, Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE, St. Elmo, W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY, Colamco Storage & Forwarding Co.
LIVERPOOL, Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES, United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
MEMPHIS, Patterson Transfer Co.
MILWAUKEE, Central Warehouse.
MEXICO, D. F., Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK, Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS, Iron Warehouses.
NEW YORK, Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY, O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd., Mueller & Kusan.
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
ROCHESTER, Rochester Carting Co.
ST. LOUIS, McPheeters Warehouse Co., Pilabry-Becker Eng. & Sup. Co.
SAVANNAH, Benton Transfer Co.
SAN FRANCISCO, United Iron Works.
SPOKANE, United Iron Works.
SEATTLE, United Iron Works.
TOLEDO, Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON, Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHITE PROVISION CO. GROWTH.

Stockholders of the White Provision Company of Atlanta, Ga., held their first annual meeting last week, increased their capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000, re-elected the old board of directors, adding two new ones thereto, and made plans for greatly widening the scope of business during the coming year. At the meeting of the directors a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the capital stock as the result of last year's business. The board of directors was increased from five to seven, the old members, F. C. Wilkerson, J. Hallison, B. F. Bell, W. H. White, Jr., and W. L. Mewborn, being re-elected, while Wallace Miller, son of Judge A. L. Miller, of Macon, and A. N. Brown, a prominent business man of McDonough, Ga., were chosen as the two new members of the board.

The report of President W. H. White, Jr., brought out a number of facts which make the success of the company during its first nine months apparent. Since the packing-house of the White Provision Company was opened in March, the concern has slaughtered something over 12,000 head of livestock. From these, more than 6,300,000 lbs. of product have been sold at a figure which puts the

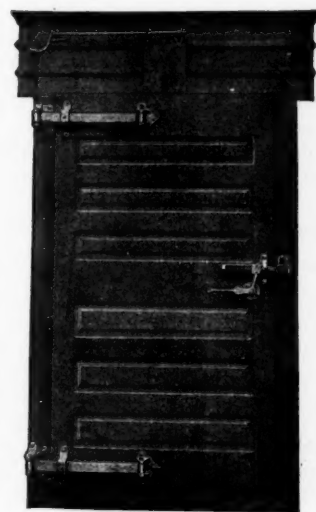
aggregate sum at something over \$750,000.

During the same time, the hams and shoulders alone produced by the packing-house brought into the company's coffers \$146,106.76, while over \$25,000 worth of hides were sold. Of the latter, only two carloads were shipped out of the State, so far as the officials of the company are able to learn. In addition, there were hundreds of tons of tallow and tankage, all of which was sold to Georgia firms.

RUNS ITS OWN CAR LINE.

A deal has just been closed by the Tennessee Packing & Stock Yards Company, Nashville, Tenn., for twenty-five additional new refrigerator cars. With this acquisition the company now operates sixty-five cars of this kind, fifty of which the company itself owns. Even with this equipment they call on the railroads for additional cars. It is claimed that Nashville is the only city in the entire South whose packing concern owns its own car equipment. When the local packing concern started in business eighteen months ago it did so with twenty-five cars of its own, and after six or eight months' operation it leased fifteen more. The additional twenty-five runs the number to sixty-five.

TO STAND THE GAFF



Packers and warehousemen want a door on their coolers and freezers that will "stand the gaff." They want a fastener that's easy to work and yet is a sure locker.

We have bid on and landed some of the biggest packers' jobs there were to be had. Shows our doors and our prices are right, doesn't it? We'll give you a list of these jobs if you want it.

Find out about our door by writing us or ask any of our customers their opinion.

Write for Catalog.

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.
Hagerstown, Maryland

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Vertical Single-Acting Machine

here shown, is made in sizes from 40 to 750 tons capacity per day.

For smaller sizes of same general type, 10 to 30 tons, send for Bulletin 10.

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1/4 to 17 tons, Bulletin 42.

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20 to 600 tons, Bulletin 15.

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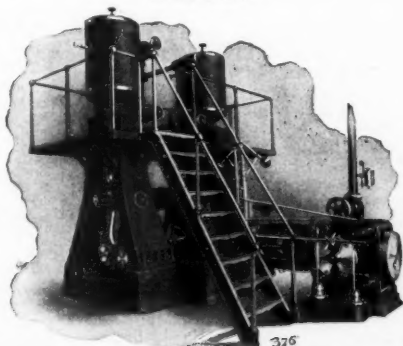
all sizes, Bulletin 22.

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HATELY COLD STORAGE COMPANY, CHICAGO

WAREHOUSES:
37th Street and Chicago River



Pork products stored and carried on commission.
Green meats packed and cured.
Advances on consignments at lowest rate of interest.
Warehouses reinforced concrete construction.
Fire insurance 50c. per \$100.00 per annum.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

70-71 Board of Trade, CHICAGO, ILL.

FIGURES ON THE HOG SHORTAGE.

A great many people nowadays are trying to explain the high prices of pork. Most of them come down to the easy and simple method of attributing them to the packers and the trusts. But, allowing for the result of combination in boosting prices there is another way of figuring—the old and reliable way of reasoning on supply and demand.

The United States census records show us that in the race for numbers between the hog and the man during the past seventy years the latter has greatly outdistanced his edible competitor. The following table, taken from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, shows the relative increase by decades since 1840:

Year.	Hogs.	People.
1840.....	26,301,293	17,069,453
1850.....	30,354,213	23,191,876
1860.....	33,512,867	31,443,321
1870.....	20,751,400	38,558,371
1880.....	34,034,100	50,155,782
1890.....	51,602,780	62,672,250
1900.....	37,079,356	76,303,387
1910.....	47,782,000	92,000,000

Analyzing these figures it will be seen that approximately in 1840 there were in the country $1\frac{1}{2}$ hogs to 1 person; in 1850, 11-3 hogs to 1 person; in 1860, they were nearly even. From then on the pig was never in the race. In 1870 and 1880 the relation was $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons to 1 hog; in 1890, 11-5 persons to 1 hog, and in 1900 and 1910 the human population has just about doubled the number of hogs.

If no other consideration figured at all it is a natural deduction that prices of hog products would increase. The reason for the relative difference in growth is not fully known, but it is probable that the increase in cost of production, advance in price of corn and the decrease in the wide range for hogs as the land has been taken up for cultivation are factors in the general result.—Clay, Robinson & Co.'s Livestock Report.

FOREIGN MEAT IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A bill has passed the Austrian lower house of Parliament by a small majority providing for duty-free admission of foreign meat for a limited time. This bill has, however, not yet received the approval of the upper chamber in Austria. It must also be approved by Hungary before it becomes effective.

DEATH OF BERNARD GLOEKLER.

Bernard Gloekler, head of the firm of butchers' supply manufacturers bearing that name, and a member of the American Meat Packers' Association, died at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., last Saturday night after a short illness. He was born August 27, 1839, in Hausen, Wuerttemberg, Germany. He came to America and Pittsburg with his parents in 1853 and began work for James Brown & Sons, gunsmiths. He was soon promoted to superintendent, in which position he remained for 14 years.

In 1874 he became the successor of John Wagner, who conducted a butcher supply house at 1119 Penn avenue. Under his direction the business increased to such an extent that in a short time he was compelled to secure larger quarters. The company then moved to the present location. A few years ago Mr. Gloekler erected a large plant at 1613 Penn avenue.

Besides his widow, he leaves four sons, Charles A., Edward J., Albert F. and Joseph B., all members of the Bernard Gloekler Company, and three daughters.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 25.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¢; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¼¢; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¢.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½¢; 22@24 lbs. ave., 12½¢.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¢. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼¢.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½¢; Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼¢; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 25.—Latest market quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85@1.90 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per

cent. caustic soda, \$1.90@2 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls, 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 90c.@\$1 basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, 4¼¢. per lb.; talc, 1½¢@1½¢. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$7.50@8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 85c. per 100 lbs., no charge for barrels; chloride of lime in casks \$1.35, and bbls. \$2 per 100 lbs.; carbonate of potash, 4½¢@4¼¢. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., 5½¢@5¼¢. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks 14/1800 lbs., 8¼¢. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 8c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 8¼¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, about 1,200 lbs., 8¼¢@9c. per lb.; green olive oil, 80c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 95c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¼¢@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 70c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½¢@9¼¢. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 10¼¢@10½¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7½¢@7¼¢. per lb.; corn oil, 7.15@7.25c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 7½¢@7¼¢. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds., 77-16c. per lb.; special tallow in tierces, 8@8¼¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 9@9¼¢. per lb.; house grease, 6¼¢@7c. per lb.; brown grease, 6½¢. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6½¢@6¼¢. per lb.

MID-WEEK PROVISION REVIEW.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. J. Schwabacher & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 25, 1911.—The market has had a downward trend during the past week. A great many of the smaller longs have liquidated and there has been a great many short sales put out. The Chicago packers have done nothing. One of the out-of-town packers, however, has given the market good support. The strongest feature of the market is the May ribs. Several of the commission houses are long a large line of these and should they try to liquidate a bad smash might result. Hog receipts are satisfactory and should they continue, the market will work lower, as the cash trade is dull and stocks are accumulating. The sweet pickle market is dull, with little trade. Unless the hog receipts again dry up we feel that the market is a sale on the bulges.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Sterne & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 25.—In the ammoniate market the situation so far this week has been rather active, especially in tankage, and under the impetus of a good demand prices at 2½ cents per unit higher, sales having been made at \$2.97½ and 10c., Chicago, for prompt and January. Blood also is in good demand, and in sympathy with tankage has advanced to \$3.22½, basis f. o. b. Chicago for January. The inquiry continues good and with some packers taxed to their utmost to make January deliveries, they are reluctant about taking on further business for shipment earlier than the first half of February. (Complete quotations on page 37.)

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Lower — Liquidation Active — Hog Movement Increasing—Hog Prices Lower —Demand Still Moderate—Foreign Demand Light.

There has been a break of a little over \$1 a barrel in pork the past two weeks, while lard has declined about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound and ribs about the same amount. The break in the market has been somewhat irregular. The declines this week were sharp, while at times a rather unsettled tone developed. The breaks were rapid enough to uncover a good many stop orders and selling was very liberal at times. On the other hand there was evidence of further manipulation in the January deliveries, particularly pork, which advanced on covering of shorts.

The decline in the market reflected the developments in the live hog situation. The receipts of hogs for the week were estimated at larger figures than for some time. On Monday the hog movement was 50,000 at Chicago, or about 20,000 over last year. The movement the balance of the week, while somewhat disappointing several days, showed up pretty well. The effect on the hog market was to bring quite a little decline in prices, and the break in hogs naturally was reflected on the price of product. The average price last week at the West was about the same as the previous week, but approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound under last year. The price, however, was about 2c. a pound, or 33 per cent., over the average for the past ten years.

The quality of the hogs is good, and the average weights are in the neighborhood of 224 lbs., compared with 209 lbs. last year and 203 lbs. two years ago. The fact that the average weight continues good, results in a better yield of product than last year. Although the actual packing at this season has been deficient compared with a year ago, the actual production of product has not been as deficient as the decrease in the number of hogs would indicate.

What the effect on the distribution will be of the lower average price is of course uncertain, but the natural tendency will be to increase the distribution materially. The price of ribs and lard is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. under last year, and 2c. under for the lard, while May pork is about \$2.50 a barrel under. The higher price of meats compared with previous years, however, tends to restrict the consumption particularly in the way of export movement. Countries who have bought from the United States in years gone by are using other food products, or else getting their meat supplies from other countries. Western Europe is getting meats from Northern Europe and from Northern and Eastern Asia, while the West Indies, it is understood, have been using increased quantities of fish instead of the American meats.

The exports of products, however, have been fairly good this season. Since the first of November the shipments of meats have been about 80,000,000 lbs., a decrease of 14,000,000 lbs. compared with last year, while the exports of lard have been in round figures 100,000,000 lbs., an increase of 7,000,000 lbs. The effect on the demand for meats

and of the obtaining of supplies from other countries is reflected in the decrease in the shipments.

Opinion has been expressed on the Produce Exchange, based on advices from packing interests West, that the movement of hogs was likely to be of fairly liberal proportions the balance of the winter packing season and probably through the spring and summer. This opinion has been put forward however, from time to time the past year, that the big movement of hogs was just ahead, but so far the movement has failed to materialize. The feeling seems to be growing, however, that it will be simply a question of time before the movement does assume large proportions. If there should be another large crop of feeding stuff this coming summer, it would undoubtedly make for a much lower basis for meat products. The heavy production of feed stuffs last summer and the lower prevailing prices make the cost basis for the live stock so much less than last year, that there is every inducement for increasing supplies. For months the price of corn has been so much below last year as to be a very important factor in lowering the cost of production. Other feed stuffs are also low, and the reports indicate that the forthcoming government report will tend to reflect this condition.

If the report is revised on the Census Bureau figures it will be confusing, unless last year's figures are revised to harmonize with the figures which may be issued. The trade is looking forward with a great deal of interest to the report which the government will issue. Private reports which have

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been made up indicate a small percentage of gain this year over last year. The reports have indicated that the increase was largely of breeding animals, and therefore the gain would not be reflected in a material increase in packing returns for some time.

Western slaughtering of hogs the past week were 550,000 against 580,000 the previous week and 540,000 last year; since Nov. 1 total is 6,015,000 against 6,430,000 same time last year.

BEEF.—The market is quiet, with family a little lower, but stocks are light and the tone is firm. Family, \$16.50@17; mess, \$14@14.50; extra India mess, \$29@29.50.

PORK.—The tone of the local market has been easier with the West, but stocks are light and prices are nominally unchanged. Mess is quoted at \$22.50@23; clear, \$20@22, and family, \$23.50@24.50.

LARD.—The market is very quiet, with prices somewhat easier on the slow demand and easier interior markets. City steam, \$9.87½; Western, \$10.25; Middle West, \$10.12½; Continent, \$10.70; South American, \$11.65; Brazil, kegs, \$12.65; compound, 8½@8¾c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1911:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 15,487 lbs.; Abo, Russia, 37,953 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 41,300 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 1,531 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 24,648 lbs.; Drammen, Norway, 12,389 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 207,973 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,843 lbs.; Hull, England,

38,980 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 20,775 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 605,092 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 16,629 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 5,122 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 785 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,233 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 656 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 214,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,049 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,062 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 767 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,363 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 2,051 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,162 lbs.; Hull, England, 208,235 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,572 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,949 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 3,295 lbs.; London, England, 136,841 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 955,620 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 3,797 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 9,880 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,829 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 618 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,255 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 16,268 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,456 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 1,132 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,737 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 30,440 lbs.; Aalesund, Norway, 13,300 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 53,767 lbs.; Antofagasta, Chili, 3,200 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 508,023 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 5,824 lbs.; Beira, Africa, 24,000 lbs.; Bordeaux, France, 221,561 lbs.; Bremmerhaven, Germany, 2,200 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 218,875 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 9,001 lbs.; Bristol, England, 79,800 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 126,221 lbs.; Corinto, Peru, 8,443 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 11,847 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,053 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 3,350 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 4,006 lbs.; Cologne, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Cienfuegos, Cuba, 8,160 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,000 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 19,844 lbs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 15,478 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 3,869 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,354 lbs.; Hull, England, 275,710 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 84,619 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,450 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 55,135 lbs.; London, Eng., 349,460

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon		Beef		Lard	
	Cake.	Oil	Cheese.	Hams.	Tallow.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Megantic, Liverpool			392	1847	63	216	196	818	9401	
Lusitania, Liverpool				1048			257	485	1500	
1*Minnehaha, London				52		75	5	75	3510	
*Columbia, Glasgow	25		774		25		315	375		
New York City, Bristol			10					1750		
Francisco, Hull			1469			105	430	6500		
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7000	715		300	140		628	6555		
Uranium, Rotterdam	3889									
Gothland, Antwerp	2100		517		52	160	222	10550		
Marina, Antwerp	4191									
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen					25			1075		
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen					205		10	2500		
La Provence, Havre					107	17	2			
Hudson, Bordeaux	3025									
Hudson, Dunkirk	350									
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	250	933				12	255			
Montserrat, Spanish ports			10							
Alice, Mediterranean		3533						379		
Patris, Mediterranean		206						200		
Total	20805	5412	392	4727	363	845	752	3240	44295	
Last week	25546	10775	609	4084		551	853	4162	44713	
Same time in 1910	24352	1600	1169	6467	25	903	658	6244	41916	

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. 1*Butter, 300 packages.

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References, Banks and Mercantile Agencies.

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lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,009,797 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 5,800 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 11,424 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 30,036 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 127,121 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 15,175 lbs.; Newcastle, Eng., 35,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 93,284 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,854,158 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,700 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 13,300 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 50,500 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 5,872 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 79,241 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 900 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 1,250 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 18,700 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 66,667 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 4,800 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 27,892 lbs.; West Hartlepool, Eng., 45,248 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Macoris, S. D., 298 gals.; Mazatlan, Mexico, 210 gals.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 900 gals.

PORK.—Antwerp, Belgium, 45 tes.; Barbados, W. I., 161 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 25 bbls.; Corinto, Peru, 16 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 359 bbls.; Hull, England, 20 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 5 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 5 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 116 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 8 bbls.; Montego Bay, Africa, 12 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 40 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 75 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 178 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 100 pa.; St. John's, N. F., 588 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 268 bbls., 5 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 126 pa.; Liverpool, England, 51 bxs.; Marseilles, France, 29 pa.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911, with comparative tables:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From
	Week Jan. 21, 1911.	Week Jan. 22, 1910.	Nov. 1, 1910.
United Kingdom...	475	998	6,807
Continent	189	315	2,581
So. & Cen. Am. ...	365	417	4,530
West Indies	1,137	1,469	10,108
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	14	599	3,073
Other countries ..	8	6	101
Total	2,208	3,804	27,200

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,790,800	9,067,925	63,753,635
Continent	356,825	168,000	5,600,500
So. & Cen. Am. ...	271,200	248,475	1,779,525
West Indies	251,950	394,000	3,227,790
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	6,875	14,100	53,200
Other countries ..	10,800	10,225	92,625
Total	6,681,575	9,902,725	74,507,275

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	2,886,280	7,252,490	47,477,210
Continent	4,305,850	1,603,986	34,411,792
So. & Cen. Am. ...	987,200	281,900	4,965,000
West Indies	1,143,850	1,329,800	12,263,050
Br. No. Am. Col. ...	6,875	5,620	122,980
Other countries ..	16,950	5,000	457,600
Total	9,346,985	10,479,396	99,698,232

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,491	1,946,900	3,782,400
Boston	117	1,718,550	1,133,835
Philadelphia			803,000
Baltimore		129,000	1,046,000
New Orleans	500	167,000	1,650,000
Total week	2,108	6,881,575	9,346,985
Previous week	2,862	5,508,000	8,807,908
Two weeks ago	2,203	7,369,150	8,724,501
Cor. week last y'r ..	3,804	9,902,725	10,479,396

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1910, to Jan. 21, 1911.		Changes.
	1911.	last year.	
Pork, lbs. ...	5,440,000	5,904,200	Dec. 554,000
Meats, lbs. ...	74,507,275	88,123,615	Dec. 13,616,000
Lard, lbs. ...	99,698,232	92,909,194	Inc. 6,789,000

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	15/	15/	@24c.
Oil Cake	7/6	9c.	@13c.
Bacon	15/	15/	@24c.
Lard, tierces	15/	15/	@24c.
Cheese	20/	25/	@48c.
Canned meats	15/	15/	@24c.
Butter	25/	30/	@4c.
Tallow	15/	15/	@24c.
Pork, per barrel	15/	15/	@24c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been absolutely no improvement in the amount of business doing, and although prices have not been shaded materially the undertone appears to be a trifle easier and confidence is prevailing in the ranks of interests who are predicting lower prices. Holders are experiencing difficulty in disposing of their product, and the unfavorable factor in the situation seems to be that on the declines bids are further reduced, and lower prices do not stimulate active inquiry. Of course, if a buying movement commenced the situation would undoubtedly change, and consumers who are hesitating at present would probably be converted. At present, however, there are no definite indications of such a happening in the near future, although a favorable feature in the market is the fact that supplies cannot be said to be burdensome. Well informed authorities ventured the opinion that production is from 20 to 25 per cent. less than a year ago, and naturally present conditions do not encourage or warrant additional output.

The foreign demand has improved slightly recently, and some business has transpired, although this is confined to the lower grades of tallow. It is evident that stocks abroad reached a point where partial replenishment was at least necessary, as it is quite generally thought that little optimism is prevailing in foreign circles. Advices were rather mixed as to the outcome of the last London auction sale, with some authorities stating that prices were unchanged while others had cables of lower prices. The Produce Exchange reported 1,088 casks offered with 667 absorbed at 36s. 6d., which would represent a decline of 3d. from last week's quotation.

Quotations: City tallow, prime, 7½¢. in hhd.; country, as to quality, and pkgs., 7½¢ @ 7½¢; specials, 7¼¢ @ 7½¢. nom. tes.

STEARINE.—The slow demand for compound is still the dominating feature, and is reflected in the sagging tendency of stearine prices. The undertone is heavy, and in order to effect sales, holders are compelled to make concessions. The closing down of leather tanneries was not without influence, and tended to increase the feeling that prices would have to decline further prior to any general demand. As in other products, however, declines so far have failed to stimulate buying to an important degree, and it is the knowledge of this that makes sellers reluctant.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL.—A somewhat easier tone has prevailed in cocoanut oil due to rather slow demand, both on the spot and to arrive. Quotations: Cochin, spot, 10¼¢ @ 10½¢, ship-

ment, 9½¢ @ 9¾¢; Ceylon, spot, 9¼¢ @ 9½¢, shipment, 8¾¢ @ 9¢.

PALM OIL.—The market is firm but quiet. Demand is fairly good and prices on Lagos oil are held higher with rather moderate offerings. Prices in New York are: Prime red, spot, 7½¢; do. to arrive, 7½¢ @ 7¾¢. Lagos, spot, 8¼¢; do. to arrive, 8¢; palm kernels, 8¾¢, shipment, 8½¢.

CORN OIL.—The market has been again advanced by the leading interests. Demand has been fairly good owing to the strength of competing oils. Prices are quoted at \$7.15 @ 7.25.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Demand is quiet, but offerings are not pressing, resulting in the steady tone. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 95¢; 40 do. 86¢; 40 do., water white, 82¢; prime, 69¢ @ 70¢; low grade off yellow, 63¢.

LARD OIL.—But little stuff is to be had. Demand quiet however. Prices are quoted at 95¢ @ \$1.05.

OLEO OIL.—Prices hold steady, but there is little feature to the trade. Choice is quoted at 10¼¢. New York. Rotterdam was quoted at 58 florins. New York, 10¼¢ @ 10½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—The weakness in other stearines and the slow demand has brought some easing in prices. Prices about steady at 11½¢.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is very firm, with light offerings both spot and for importation. Beans are very firm on the other side and offerings are of moderate proportions. Spot is quoted at 7½¢ @ 7¾¢, while shipment oil is 7½¢ @ 7¾¢.

GREASE.—There is a very quiet interest in grease. Buying is very limited and prices are largely nominal. Quotations in New York: Yellow, 6½¢ @ 6¾¢; bone, 5½¢ @ 7¢; house, 6½¢ @ 6¾¢; "B" and "A" white, 6¼¢ @ 7½¢. nominal.

GREASE STEARINE.—The market is very quiet with prices nominally unchanged. Yellow, 6½¢, and white at 7¼¢ @ 7½¢.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1911:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 160 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 48 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 50 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 154 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 28 bbls., 137,638 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 12 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 23 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 231 bbls.; Flushing, Holland, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 22 bbls., 7,860 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 25 bbls.; London, England, 236,746 lbs., 135 tes.; Liverpool, England, 122,603 lbs., 50 bbls., 185 tes.; Mauritius, W. I., 30 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 50 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 19 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 48 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 140 bbls.; St. John's N. F., 203 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 40 bbls., 100 tes.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 15 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 10 tes.; Liverpool, England, 10 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 5,375 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 50 tes.

From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 7,500 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,547 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,996 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,650 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 12,600 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 1,960 lbs.; Montego Bay, Africa, 3,300 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,875 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 1,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 10,635 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 8,700 lbs.

TALLOW.—Flushing, Holland, 1,747 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 19,910 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 341,424 lbs.

TONGUE.—Kingston, W. I., 11 pa.; Liverpool, England, 561 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 210 cs.; Beira, Africa, 421 pgs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 50 cs.; Colon, Panama, 219 cs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 71 pa.; Cape Town, Africa, 1,932 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 150 cs.; Havre, France, 731 cs.; Hamilton, W. I., 109 cs.; Hull, England, 321 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 33 cs.; London, England, 100 pgs.; Liverpool, England, 100 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 86 pa.; Newcastle, England, 80 cs.; Port Cabello, Venezuela, 53 cs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 50 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 93 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 121 pa., 28 cs.

FOREIGN VIEW OF TALLOW MARKET.

In their annual review of the tallow market situation, Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, of Liverpool, call attention to the influence of the greatly increased value of glycerine on the soap material market situation. The expectation of a decline in price of soap fats and oils is referred to, but the prediction is made that this decline will be checked sooner than is expected. On this point they say:

The principal factor upon which the "bear" opinion is based, is the enormous supply of corn now available for feeding purposes in the United States. It is believed that there are 12,000,000 tons more in the available visible supply of corn than at any previous time in the history of the United States. This enormous surplus cannot be readily exported owing to the low price of feeding stuffs in Europe, and therefore the bulk of it must be consumed in America, and will naturally result in a great increase in the supply of hogs, and some increase in cattle, and if during the coming year lard declines to a low price, edible beef fat will be difficult to sell for food purposes, and the quantity of tallow available for technical uses may be very largely increased.

Already we hear from the River Plate that

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

the selection of the finest fat for premier jus is likely to be discontinued. Should this change take place in all countries to a moderate extent, the increased supply of tallow would undoubtedly depress prices considerably, but we are disposed to think that sufficient time has not elapsed for this fabulous supply of corn to work out its natural result, and we are encouraged in this opinion by the figures published by the Board of Agriculture of the United States, giving the number of animals on the farms in that country on January 1, 1910. Taking the decrease of cattle in 1910 as compared to 1909 at 2,000,000, it is impossible to rapidly replace this deficiency, but with regard to hogs, the decrease of 8,000,000 as against two years ago can be very rapidly replaced, and since May last efforts have been made to bring this about, so that we may expect during the summer of the coming year a great increase in the slaughter. But it does not follow that the total supply of fats for technical and edible purposes will be so rapidly increased as might at first sight be expected.

The third important factor is to estimate the requirements of the margarine trade, which, during the past two months seems to have suffered from a severe setback. The growth of this trade is phenomenal. In the United States the increase in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, in the weight sold, amounted to 21,600 tons. Germany, Holland and Great Britain also show a very large increase.

A year ago we pointed out the probability, that the United States would not ship any of her finer descriptions of tallows to Europe during 1910. This was literally borne out, and present appearances point to the expectation that no imports of considerable weight will be received from the United States until the summer. We have had a very healthy increase in supplies from Australia, and we anticipate still larger shipments this year. From the Argentine we should also receive an increase, but bad weather conditions in certain provinces of that country will prevent the increase being heavy, unless the trade in premier jus is seriously curtailed.

The report shows that Australian shipments of tallow to Europe have increased from 46,143 tons in 1899 to 72,300 tons in 1910. Tallow imports into the United Kingdom in 1910 were as follows: Argentine Republic, 20,631 tons; Australasia, 79,936 tons; United States, 2,404 tons; other countries, 20,167 tons. The imports from the United States fell off from 24,180 tons in 1907 to 2,404 tons last year. Stocks in London and Liverpool on December 31 were 2,575 tons, the lowest in years.

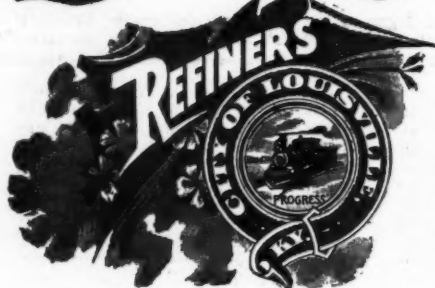
SOYA BEAN OIL MARKET.

In their annual review and forecast of the world's markets in oils and fats, Bigland, Sons & Jeffreys, of Liverpool, say, concerning soya bean oil:

The production of this article is now of such importance that it calls for particular notice. It is only three years since its use became widely known. In the first place it was recognized as a valuable substitute for cottonseed oil in soap making, but gradually it has found a much wider field. Highly refined it can be used as a salad oil, as it does not cloud at a freezing temperature. It can also be readily mixed with linseed oil, and as we are certain of a high range of values in this article this year, it will act as a powerful check to exorbitant values.

The crop of soya beans this season is esti-

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mated at 1,150,000 tons, more than half of which will be crushed in China and Japan, which, after supplying the Eastern demand for oil, should leave 40,000 tons of oil for export to Europe and the United States. The quantity of beans crushed in Europe should yield 60,000 tons of oil.

The price for this oil for delivery first four months is 31/- naked, and it will probably be April before much of the oil from the new season's beans will be made here. The price for May-August deliveries is 29/-, and at this figure it will command a very wide circulation, and will probably advance to 31/-. Besides its wide uses at home we have only to mention that 19,088 tons were exported from one crushing center, Hull, last year, to prove that all over the world it is now largely sought for.

LOW PRICE FOR MANCHURIAN BEANS.

During November the prices of soya beans declined still further in Manchuria, according to a report from Consul Greene at Harbin, the last Chamber of Commerce bulletin reporting sellers as offering spot cargo at \$15.96 to \$16.28 United States gold per long ton, while buyers were offering \$15.65 to \$15.96 per ton, as compared with the quotations of \$17.56 per ton on Nov. 5. To get the cost f. o. b. Vladivostok it is necessary to add about \$9.34 United States gold per ton.

It is stated that about 15,000 tons have already been shipped to Vladivostok, while the total amount already contracted for by actual exporters is said to be about 100,000 tons. The greater part of these purchases have been made by one firm, which is said to have obligations requiring delivery at an

early date. Most of the buyers have been holding back until now, in anticipation of a further decline, but it looks as if buying must shortly commence in earnest.

As regards the amount of this season's crop, there is still no basis for any close estimate of the quantity of beans available for export.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Jan. 26.—Trading during the past week was of fair proportion, but within very narrow limits. Five points covers the range of the week. At the close prices are practically unchanged from last week. Considering the amount of the daily transactions this narrow range is rather surprising. It seems that both sides are equally matched at least up to the present, as any attempts to force an issue either way were stubbornly contested. The domestic consumer was a very shy buyer during the week, in fact, takings by this source might be called nil. The European consumers were not as aggressive buyers as last week, still their taking during the week, as a total, might be called fair.

The crude situation has shown up easier during the week. Refiners reduced their limits after securing considerable crude during the early part of the week and mills for a while refused to meet the lower figures, but along toward the end of the week were again free sellers. Southeast crude is quoted at \$6.07 sales, Valley crude at \$6.14 asked, Texas Crude \$6.07 to \$6 sales. As stated last week, we looked for very little change in prices either way, and the same can be said again for the coming week, as sentiment still seems to be about equally divided. The trend, however, will probably largely depend upon the crude oil and lard markets.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Crude Situation Dominating Factor—Sentiment Against Values—Export Demand Quieter—Consumption Continues of a Hand-to-Mouth Character—Cotton Crop Promises to Substantiate Government Estimate.

While there was an increase in bearish sentiment during the past week, this was only reflected in a small way in the future market, which continues to move within a small range. Variations in prices have been of the same sort as have prevailed for several weeks, although the tendency has been toward a lower level, but the movement has been exasperatingly slow.

Liquidation was reported at different times for the account of interests who have become discouraged with the failure of an upward movement to materialize, with their disappointment added to by the fact that the larger concerns as a whole are not arrayed on the bull side. For several weeks there was rather insistent buying by brokers thought to be acting for a recently formed bull contingent, but operations recently for this account have been conspicuous by their absence, in fact there has been some selling which other traders regarded with suspicion. It was the absence of bull aggressiveness and the ease with which refining interests who were short, were allowed to cover their hedge sales, that tended to increase the feeling that the undertone is not very steady.

However, the entire situation depends largely upon the attitude of the crude mills at the present time. For some time offerings have been light from the South, and although some pressure resulted from accumulation at different times, on the whole there was but little demoralization. Now, however, as the season rolls on oil is not moving very freely; the assumption in many quarters seems to be that it is being held in the South by mills who, having purchased high price seed, cannot dispose of their output profitably at prevailing levels. It is rumored that refining interests have come to the conclusion that a waiting policy is the best one to pursue at present, and therefore it seems to be largely a question as to who can hold out the longest, the mills in selling their crude or the refiners who are believed to have but light supplies on hand. There are also scattered advices coming to hand stating that the mills who have no seed on hand are closing down rather than purchase additional seed and manufacture in face of conditions that are being observed at the present time.

Interests who are adverse to prices continue to emphasize the point that a factor in favor of lower prices is the condition in provision circles and also the general disposition on the part of consumers to buy only as needed. They point out the rather abrupt ending to the export inquiry reported, while it is claimed that the slow demand for compound lard and the fact that cottonseed oil is comparatively high as compared with other years with the exception of last season, are also factors not to be ignored. It is

known that consuming interests are rather confident in their waiting attitude, as so far it has been more beneficial than otherwise, and they do not seem to fear a re-occurrence of what transpired at the end of last season. Of course, if a general buying movement should start, led by one of the large interests, it is admitted in many quarters that the situation would change materially.

Evidently sentiment among foreigners is practically the same as in this country, as is borne out to a large extent by their spasmodic buying. Competing oils abroad are being absorbed readily, but conditions are not changed materially, and replenishment is indulged in only when necessary. The rather unfavorable olive oil reports coming from Italy are not receiving much attention. Latest consular advices state that when it became evident that the 1910 crop of olives would be small, purchases of the previous year's stock were actively pushed, and on the first of December, it is said, there were no stocks whatever of last year's production remaining in first hands. It is predicted that the quality this year will be poor, and consequently prices are firm, while the export trade must depend upon old oil, that is, the production of last year.

The cotton crop, which was the basis of much bull speculation in the earlier part of the oil season owing to the many complaints and poor outlook combined with a strong statistical position of cottonseed oil, is being practically ignored at this time. The last ginning report issued by the Census Bureau showed 11,254,000 bales ginned to Jan.

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APEX—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

BUTTERCUP—Deodorized Summer Yellow Oil

NONPAREIL—Choice Winter Yellow Salad Oil

ECLIPSE—Choice Butter Oil

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16, and while there is still a difference of opinion as to how much more remains to be ginned, conservative expectations are for an outturn of approximately what the government indicated, or 11,426,000 bales, with some authorities of the opinion that including linters and repacks, etc., 12,000,000 bales will be realized. Theoretically, with an outturn of about 11½ million bales, allowing for the same percentage of crush as last year, available oil would equal to last year's supplies and the carry over of last year, notwithstanding the absence of a carry-over this year. There is the belief among some authorities that owing to the high price of seed, the percentage crush this season will not be as great as in the previous year.

Closing prices, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911.—Spot, \$7.27@7.35; January, \$7.27@7.31; February, \$7.27@7.30; March, \$7.27@7.28; April, \$7.27@7.30; May, \$7.30@7.31; June, \$7.30@7.34; July, \$7.34@7.35; good off, \$7.15@7.32; off, \$7@7.30; winter, \$7.75@8.25; summer, \$7.70@8. Sales were: February, 100, \$7.27; March, 100, \$7.26; May, 3,800, \$7.29@7.30; July, 2,200, \$7.32@7.34. Futures closed 2 decline to 3 advance. Total sales, 6,200. Prime crude S. E., prompt 45½@46c.

Monday, Jan. 23, 1911.—Spot, \$7.30@7.37; January, \$7.27@7.31; February, \$7.27@7.28; March, \$7.25@7.27; April, \$7.28@7.30; May, \$7.29@7.30; June, \$7.30@7.33; July, \$7.32@7.34; good off, \$7.05@7.30; off, \$7@7.30; winter, \$7.80@8; summer, \$7.40@7.99. Sales were: January, 100, \$7.27; February, 509, \$7.27; March, 2,100, \$7.26@7.27; May, 1,200, \$7.29@7.30; July, 3,200, \$7.32@7.33. Futures closed 2 decline to 1 advance. Total sales, 7,100. Prime crude S. E., prompt 46¼@46½c.

Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1911.—Spot, \$7.30@7.32; January, \$7.28@7.29; February, \$7.27@7.29; March, \$7.27@7.28; April, \$7.27@7.29; May, \$7.28@7.29; June, \$7.30@7.32; July, \$7.32@7.33; good off, \$7.15@7.30; off, \$7@7.30; winter, \$7.80@8; summer, \$7.35@7.50. Sales were: January, 700, \$7.29; March, 1,000, \$7.27@7.28; May, 3,000, \$7.28@7.30; July, 1,100, \$7.33@7.34. Futures closed 2 advance to 1 decline. Total sales, 5,800. Prime crude S. E., prompt 45½@46c.

Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1911.—Spot, \$7.25@7.31; January, \$7.25@7.31; February, \$7.22@7.26; March, \$7.21@7.22; April, \$7.22@7.24; May, \$7.25@7.27; June, \$7.27@7.30; July, \$7.30@7.31; good off, \$7.05@7.31; off, \$7@7.31; winter, \$7.50@8; summer, \$7.25@8. Sales were: January, 100, \$7.29; March, 2,500, \$7.21@7.25; May, 3,100, \$7.26@7.27; July, 3,100, \$7.30@7.32. Futures closed 2 to 5 decline. Total sales, 8,800. Prime crude S. E., prompt 45½@46c.

Thursday, Jan. 26, 1911.—Spot, \$7.20@7.40; January, \$7.20@7.29; February, \$7.20@7.25;

March, \$7.21@7.23; April, \$7.23@7.26; May, \$7.25@7.26; June, \$7.26@7.29; July, \$7.30@7.31; good off, \$7@7.30; off, \$7@7.25; winter, \$7.50@8; summer, \$7.40@8. Sales were: January, 200, \$7.28; February, 200, \$7.23; March, 3,300, \$7.21@7.22; April, 200, \$7.22@7.23; May, 1,300, \$7.25; July, 1,100, \$7.29@7.30. Futures closed 1 advance to 5 decline. Total sales, 6,500. Prime crude S. E., 45½@46c.

AMERICAN COTTON OIL IN SERBIA.

According to a report from Consul Robert S. S. Bergh, at Belgrade, the total imports of cottonseed oil into Serbia during 1910 were 3,700 barrels, of which 2,200 barrels came from United States and 1,500 barrels from England. According to Servian customs statistics there were no imports from America in 1907, 350 barrels in 1908, and 655 barrels in 1909. Thus the imports for 1910 increased 1,545 barrels over 1909.

This rapid increase is due to the reduction in the import duty—from 25 to 20 dinars (1 dinar=19.3 cents) per 100 kilos—in May, 1910. By this reduction cottonseed oil has become a strong competitor to olive oil, under which name it is often sold to the public by the shopkeepers at a handsome profit. This alone is the best guaranty that cottonseed oil will gradually replace the olive and sesame oils, the imports on which are still considerable.

The experts here inform me that if it had not been for the scarcity, and consequent high prices of American oil in the fall of 1910 the imports from United States would have been much larger. The importers were compelled to get much of their supply from

England, which, however, does not mean that the imports of this article from England will continue.

The English cottonseed oil received was of such inferior quality that in many parts of the country it was unsalable, and quantities of it were returned to the importers, leading to disputes and other inconveniences. Taking all the circumstances into consideration it can reasonably be expected that the imports of American cottonseed oil during 1911 will reach 6,000 barrels.

There is no Servian manufactured cottonseed oil to compete against, as the only Servian oil factory discontinued work and was removed to Saloniki, Turkey, as soon as the reduction in import duty took place.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

At the annual meeting of the Cotton Seed Oil Association, held recently, officers of the previous year were re-elected. Mr. W. A. Storts, who was acting as temporary treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. Wehrleman, was elected to serve in that office for the ensuing year. Mr. J. G. Gash is president of the organization, Mr. John Aspegren vice-president, Mr. T. J. Hunter secretary, and Mr. W. A. Storts treasurer.

Interest in the coming convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Oil Crushers' Association is already becoming active. The various committees are getting to work, and it is expected that a very interesting programme will be presented. Reports received from Southern correspondents indicate that large delegations will be present from the South.

Among the visitors on the Produce Exchange during the week were: Mr. Walter R. Kirk, of Chicago, who is interested in cottonseed oil, greases, etc., and Mr. J. L. Boives, of Toronto, Canada.

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SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to Jan. 25, 1911, for the period since Sept. 1, 1910, and for the same period a year ago, were as follows:

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1910.	Same period, 1909-10.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	50
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	75	—
Acapulco, Salvador	—	105	13
Alexandria, Egypt	—	388	682
Algiers, Algeria	—	72	748
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	37	76
Amnapola, Honduras	—	5	50
Ancona, Italy	75	519	706
Antigua, W. I.	—	95	86
Antwerp, Belgium	—	800	985
Arica, Chili	—	228	—
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	10	—
Auckland, New Zealand	—	—	187
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	—	3
Azua, W. I.	—	417	—
Bahia, Brazil	—	104	38
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	48	—
Barbados, W. I.	40	383	562
Beira, E. Africa	—	32	41
Belrut, Syria	—	353	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	—	25
Bergen, Norway	25	450	30
Bombay, India	—	—	7
Bordeaux, France	325	600	50
Braila, Roumania	—	200	340
Bristol, England	—	25	—
Buenos Aires, A. R.	300	2,259	1,480
Bukharest, Roumania	—	450	—
Calbarien, Cuba	—	5	33
Cairo, Egypt	—	14	24
Callao, Peru	—	—	354
Caleutta, India	—	—	5
Cape Town, Cape Colony	214	755	1,343
Cardenas, Cuba	—	19	—
Cartagena, Colombia	—	3	—
Carupano, Venezuela	—	10	4
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	217	305
Christiania, Norway	—	1,050	1,914
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	120	99
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	—	44
Colon, Panama	38	1,002	908
Constantinople, Turkey	525	9,122	6,120
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	1,430	1,250
Corinto, Nicaragua	13	56	—
Cork, Ireland	—	300	150
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	3
Cruzan, Leeward Islands	4	26	28
Danzig, Germany	—	—	450
Delegatch, Turkey	100	505	325
Delagoa Bay, E. Africa	5	66	344
Demerara, Br. Guiana	67	946	1,057
Domulca, W. I.	—	—	77
Drontheim, Norway	—	300	200
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,275	2,574
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	52
Dunkirk, France	—	200	600
Falmouth, W. I.	—	7	—
Fiume, Austria	—	200	200
Galatz, Roumania	500	1,300	2,617
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	55	—
Genoa, Italy	—	14,627	8,634
Gibraltar, Spain	—	144	150
Glasgow, Scotland	50	1,900	1,350
Gonalves, Hayti	—	—	3
Gothenburg, Sweden	50	900	1,100
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	7
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	1,534	1,331
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	21	40
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,670	1,835
Havana, Cuba	177	1,585	1,525

Havre, France	—	1,310	3,550	Smyrna, Turkey	264	2,068	840
Helsingfors, Finland	—	53	10	Southampton, England	—	450	850
Hull, England	—	603	—	Stavanger, Norway	—	—	10
Iquique, Chile	—	13	—	Stettin, Germany	—	—	150
Jacmel, Hayti	—	11	3	Stockholm, Sweden	—	350	227
Jamaica, W. I.	—	11	125	Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	19	14
Kingston, W. I.	64	1,333	1,599	Sydney, Australia	—	19	55
Kustendj, Roumania	—	1,450	1,375	Syracuse, Sicily	—	30	25
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	8	12	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	250
La Plata, A. R.	—	19	—	Trebizond, Armenia	—	60	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	5,245	2,939	Trieste, Austria	100	2,650	100
Leith, Scotland	—	25	—	Trinidad, Island of	15	228	153
Liverpool, England	545	5,640	4,194	Tunis, Algeria	50	315	—
London, England	320	1,242	6,924	Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,869	2,032
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	54	—	Varna, Bulgaria	—	67	35
Macoris, San Dom.	268	747	77	Venice, Italy	3,604	11,750	5,988
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	250	Vera Cruz, Mexico	26	340	87
Malta, Island of	—	1,604	783	Wellington, New Zealand	—	54	—
Manaos, Brazil	—	—	6	Yokohama, Japan	—	23	10
Manchester, England	—	1,898	1,580	Total	10,190	124,670	120,935
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	—	149				
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	51				
Marseilles, France	850	6,225	6,050				
Martinique, W. I.	72	1,922	2,086				
Mataanzas, W. I.	22	62	86				
Mauritius, Island of	—	—	—				
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	11				
Melbourne, Australia	—	75	62				
Monrovia, Africa	—	9	—				
Montego Bay, W. I.	6	53	23				
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	142	368				
Montevideo, Uruguay	227	1,930	1,826				
Naples, Italy	—	2,635	2,794				
Newcastle, England	—	—	25				
Nipe, Cuba	—	10	—				
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	9	20				
Oran, Algeria	—	217	453				
Panama, Panama	—	3	22				
Panderna, Asia	—	—	28				
Para, Brazil	—	—	346				
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	7				
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	97	—				
Piraeus, Greece	—	75	—				
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	58	28				
Port au Prince, W. I.	4	124	23				
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	28				
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	—	73				
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	241	290				
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	3				
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	60	20				
Port Said, Egypt	—	215	19				
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	133				
Puerto Plata, San Dom.	—	—	464				
Punta Arenas, Costa Rica	—	4	32				
Ravenna, Italy	—	750	800				
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	112	2,746	1,587				
Rodosta, A. R.	—	160	—				
Rosario, Arg. Rep.	—	19	19				
Rotterdam, Holland	870	13,879	24,584				
St. Croix, W. I.	—	3	—				
St. John, N. F.	—	24	26				
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	19	213				
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	29	26				
Salonica, Turkey	125	1,716	1,096				
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	—	52				
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	41	204				
Sancti Spiritus, Cuba	—	646	325				
Santos, Brazil	—	114	241				
Savannah, Colombia	—	—	8				
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	—	41				

From Galveston.

Hamburg, Germany	—	—	392
Liverpool, England	—	—	750
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	3,706
Vera Cruz, Mexico	3,294	6,902	—
Total	3,294	6,902	4,908

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	250	250	350
Liverpool, England	—	100	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	3,750
Total	250	350	4,100

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	100	150	325
Liverpool, England	175	250	950
Rotterdam, Holland	—	500	3,600
Total	275	900	4,875

From All Other Ports.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	50
Canada	—	3,248	8,687
Hamburg, Germany	—	—	175
Mexico (including overland)	1,531	25,444	29,077
Total	1,531	28,692	37,989

Recapitulation.

From New York	10,190	124,670	120,935
From New Orleans	—	18,404	31,276
From Galveston	3,294	6,902	4,908
From Baltimore	—	1,035	3,461
From Philadelphia	—	—	379
From Savannah	—	10,664	25,045
From Newport News	250	350	4,100
From Norfolk	275	900	4,875
From all other ports	1,531	28,692	37,989
Total	15,540	192,086	232,693

WANTED OIL.

New York exporter having connections in leading European Markets wishes connections for export of Cotton Seed and Corn Oils. Address No. 10, care of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
116 Nassau St., New York

SCIENTIFIC

OIL MILL

MACHINERY

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE FOOS MFG. CO.

ESTABLISHED 1878

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

PACKERS! NOTE these FACTS about Cleaning Hogs

Scraping vs. Beating or Steel vs. Belt

1. Scraping is the only correct method to remove the hair from scalded hogs. Cleaning by hand is done only with steel scrapers.

Beating the hair off is never done by hand. It would be impractical and slow work.

2. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines are simple and economical to operate and maintain. They embody the principle of cleaning hogs by scraping as it is done by hand with steel scrapers.

Beating Machines are complicated and expensive to operate and maintain. The constant changes being made in styles and construction prove them still experiments with many weak points.

3. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines are constructed of steel and iron. The scraper arms are made of Bessemer steel bars and the steel scraper blades can be sharpened like knives to do good work all year around.

Beating Machines have beaters made of rubber canvas belting. Their constant beating, their becoming soaked with hot flush water while at work and their shriveling when at rest, soon weakens them and makes them worthless for good work.

4. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines the steel arms by the use of springs can be set the right tension for the blades to remove the hair at all times of the year.

In Beating Machines the belt beaters cannot be reset and their stroke cannot be regulated. As they do good work only while new and firm and give out after short use, they must be constantly replaced by new ones. Not wearing uniform, the efficiency of the Machine is soon impaired.

5. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines the steel scrapers are at rest and their wearing parts are protected from the water and slush. The Scraper arms make only one out and one return movement for every hog passing through them.

Beating Machines have working parts exposed to the water and slush and are in constant motion. This requires much greater power, causes heavy vibration to building and fast wearing of Machines.

6. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines hogs are hooked in the jaw and drawn single file, one after the other, from scalding tub over belly scrapers through the body scrapers. This assures fast, regular and uniform scraping and cleaning.

In Beating Machines, where hogs are not hooked, they are tumbled into the machine. As there is no positive forward movement, there is no positive thorough cleaning or positive discharging of hogs. If a hog gets in cross ways and has not passed out of the way for the next one, they overlap each other, resulting in much delay, bad cleaning and damage to machine.

7. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines have a discharge bench attached. On this the scraped hog is automatically discharged in the same order as it enters the machine, one hog following right after the other. On this bench it is finished for gambreling.

Beating Machines are not furnished with discharge bench. Hogs are either dropped or tumbled out of Machine any way they happen to come. This requires a special bench and the services of a man to catch hogs with a hook, in order to bring the heads all one way for finishing and gambreling.

8. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines one hog passes through the scrapers at a time. The next ones following as fast as they are attached to the endless chain. This takes little power, is done fast and without vibration or much wear.

In Beating Machines, being so much slower, a number of hogs must be kept in the Machine. This requires so much more power for every hog and causes much vibration, which wears out machines and is a detriment to the building and the machine.

9. "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines have very few working parts and create no vibration. They can be set and operated on any solid floor with safety.

Beating Machines having many shafts, gears, sprockets and sprocket chains, are easily and often put out of commission by the breaking of one or two gear teeth or one of the sprocket chains.

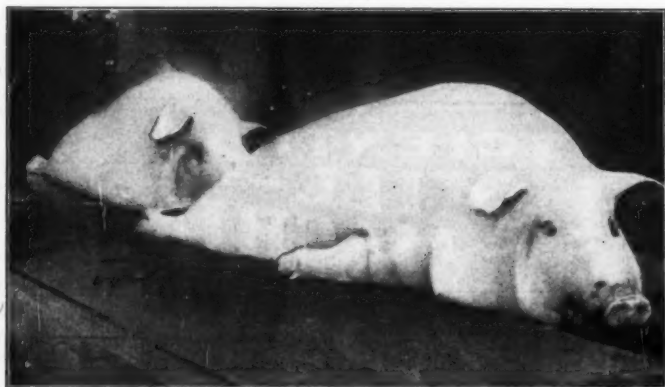
10. With "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING Machines it takes the cheapest labor to remove what little hair that may be left on a few parts of the hog.

With Beating Machines besides removing the hair it also takes much time of a high priced mechanic to keep the complicated machinery and the fast wearing beaters in good working order.

11. In "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING MACHINES the removing of hair and scurf is sanitary. It does not effect the meat which remains in its natural condition.

In Beating Machines the constant pounding of the beaters, it appears, has the tendency to mash the tender meat and fat cells under-lying the softened skin, and to force the hot slush water into them through the pores, the hair channels and the cut made by the sticker.

This it seems is responsible for the complaint of meats souring, and the discarding of Beating Machines by prominent Packers. Considering above points, another important feature in favor of the "BOSS" HOG SCRAPING MACHINE is its low first cost compared with cost of Beating Machines.



"BOSS" HOG SCRAPERS

are a new type; a great improvement over the old style

THE CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY COMPANY

1986-2008 Central Ave., Cincinnati, O.
Manufacturers

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Packers are steady for their December and early January hides, but the tanners are not making bids for late January and February, and look for lower prices for the poorer hides unless there is a material improvement in leather conditions. Some of the speculative dealers are talking, however, that both packers and countries in long haired hides next spring will bring more than present prices for good hides, and tanners are reported as hoping that leather conditions will warrant a stronger hide market. Boston is said to be reporting an improvement in some grades of leather. The inquiry from the independent tanners has not resulted in much business so far this week, though trading, even if of fair proportions, would naturally appear small as compared with the activity of last week. One big packer who did not sell last week, is talking strong prices for Decembers, but so far as February delivery is concerned these are decidedly neglected. The market for December and early January hides has shown more firmness of late, especially cows. Native steers continue quiet. The last quotation given was 12½¢, though some packers ask more for earlier hides. Buyers give their views as top at 12½¢. Texas steers have been offered recently to the extent of several cars of heavies of January salting, including also some Decembers from 12½¢. up to 13¢, for Northern points, and strictly all Fort Worth stock respectively. The demand for these has not been active of late, but packers feel firm as supplies are small and lights and extremes are reported mostly sold ahead. Lights are ranged 11½¢@11¾¢, and extremes 10½¢@10¾¢. Butt brands are held firmer, as previously noted, with 11¼¢ bids declined for Januarys by one packer and 11½¢ asked. There are only a few cars offering, and prices range 11¼¢@11½¢. Colorados are in small supply, with but a few cars of Januarys reported offering. Quotations range 11¢@11¼¢, the outside price being asked with no sales noted. Branded cows are steady at 10½¢ basis of last sales, and packers are mostly sold ahead. Native cows have evinced increased strength of late. Light cows sold as previously reported at 11¼¢ for Decembers, after bids at 11½¢, had been previously declined, and this sale followed the last transaction in these at 11¢, registering ¼¢ advance, and also an increase of ½¢ over the 10¾¢ figure accepted a few days ago on some blocks of size. One packer asks more than 11½¢ for December heavies, but the last sale of these was of a single car at that figure, as noted yesterday. Native bulls have been selling recently at 10½¢ for January. Quotations range 10½¢@10¾¢. Branded bulls sold to the extent of a small lot of November-December heavy average at 9¢. Last trading in hides running back a year in salting was at 8½¢.

Later.—More sales made, principally of cows. Packers claim the market is firmer here, and also in South America; 6,000 January and February heavy native cows sold at 11¼¢ by a big packer, also 2,000 light native cows at 11¢, and 8 cars of January native steers at 12½¢. One car of December Kosher native steers sold at slightly better than 12¢. Another sale was made of 1,500 December light native cows at 11¼¢. One big packer declines to offer any January light cows at 11½¢, and is asking 11¼¢ for these.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market, while quiet, is firmer, as noted heretofore. Dealers asking prices are now much above buyers' bids, and offers at some recent inside quotations have been sharply turned down. The dealers have kept well sold ahead at Chicago, and hence there are less accumulations of fall hides than usual, and this is quite a change from last year, when dealers and small packers had a good many high cost hides on hand, and which had to be sold later at considerable loss. The present firmness of deal-

ers is for hides ready for prompt shipment, but February shipment continues neglected, and the tanners are complaining that they are not in a position to pay any advance for any hides. Latest wire information today quotes country hides strong for November-December, and firm for current receipts. Northwesterns, not grubby, 25 lb. and up are firm, grubby hides slow. Buffs are firmer, as noted yesterday, as the dealers have increased asked rates, holding November-Decembers strong at 10¢@10¼¢, and current receipts are considered firm at 9¾¢; 9½¢ bids declined. Heavy cows are quotable at the price of buff, with dealers asking similar rates. Extremes are held up to 11¼¢ for November-December stock, and other lots ranged down to 10¾¢, quality of the various offerings as well as percentage of 2's, salting, etc., making the price. Heavy steers are ranged at 10½¢@11¢, as to lots with city butchers held ½¢ more. Bulls are steady at 9¢@9¼¢, with some dealers prone to ask more. Branded hides are unchanged at 8¢@8½¢ flat, and continue neglected as the Western tanners are running slow and awaiting developments.

Later.—Market rather mixed. The dealers are talking higher prices, but one large car of all No. 2 buff that was noted as offered at 8¾¢ has been sold at 8½¢, and 1,500 extremes sold at 11¢, with few No. 2's at 10¢.

DRY HIDES are quoted nominal at 19¢@20¢ for short trim, sole leather weights.

CALFSKINS.—Winter packer calf is being offered at 15¾¢, and kips at 12¾¢. Chicago cities are still held at 16¢ for choice out of first salt, but generally ranged 15¾¢@16¢. Skins are held at 16¢, are with no runners included, but the buyers' views are 15¾¢. They also figure outside cities alone on a real selection at 15¾¢, and 15½¢ where choice countries are included, and runners to go in at the price of kip, which is around 11¼¢@11½¢ for late receipts with glove stock out. Countries range 14½¢@15¢, with some sales noted at the inside price.

SHEEPSKINS.—A big packer has sold this week's regular run of prime pelts at \$1.35, and the range for these is given as \$1.30@ \$1.40, with rejected lights 90¢@\$1.25, and heavy pelts \$1.47½@ \$1.50. Countries continue \$1.15 and down.

HORSE HIDES.—It is reported that some yearly contracts have been made at good prices, and the reports of export sales to Europe of whole hides has imparted a firmer tone to the market. Parties who previously refused to bid over \$4 for outside cities are now paying up to \$4.10, and some lots of these are firmly held at \$4.15, though sales of regular lots are not reported over \$4.10. Countries are bringing \$3.90 and 25¢ more for hides with manes and tails. Fronts are quoted at \$3.20@ \$3.25, and are in good demand. Butts are selling better with a good many exported at \$1.25, and some held higher. Stocks are reduced.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Further trading has developed in common hides for export, and several more sales have been effected at steady prices. Fresh sales include about 3,000 more Bogotas, etc., on the basis of 22¢, for mountains, some further lots of Puerto Cabellos, etc., at 21¼¢, also Central Americans at 20½¢, coast Mexicans at 19¢, and Orinocos at 22¼¢. These different scattering sales have amounted to several thousand and the total export transactions for two weeks past since the movement first began are estimated to have amounted to between 50,000 and 55,000. There have been some fresh arrivals of Puerto Cabellos, Bogotas, etc., and the stock here consists only of recent receipts and probably amounting to only around 8,000 hides, including to-day's receipts. Montevideos are quoted at 22¢, and it is understood that some business has been effected here at around this price, although particulars are not re-

ported. Buenos Ayres are quoted nominally at 20¢@20½¢, with only small offerings.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Further strength is reported in the River Plate market, and 4,000 Sansinena frigorifico steers are reported sold on the basis of 15¢. c. & f., including commission, and the Sansinena cows are reported withdrawn.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market here continues quiet, and little business is reported. There is a report of a car of spready native steers having been sold, but this has not been confirmed, and no particulars concerning the transaction have been learned.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is a steady to firm market on hides, with dealers as a rule inclined to ask firmer prices, but buyers are not showing much anxiety about purchasing. Some sales are reported of Penn. buffs at 10¢, and some of these are held up to 10½¢, with Ohio dealers also asking 10½¢, but no business is reported here as yet at over 10¢. Part of a car of central Penn. heavy steers sold for export at 11¢. f. o. b. N. Y. Western Penn. hides are being offered f. o. b. shipping points at 10¢ for buff, 10¼¢ for heavy cows, and 11¼¢ for heavy steers. New York State and Canadian hides are nominal around 9½¢ flat for car lots, with no trading reported here in these and offerings very moderate. Calfskins are steady but quiet, with New York Cities nominally quoted at \$1.35, \$1.80@ \$1.85 and \$2.20, outside cities \$1.25, \$1.70@ \$1.75 and \$2.¢@ \$2.05, and countries \$1.15@ \$1.20, \$1.60@ \$1.70 and \$1.90@ \$2.¢.

HORSE HIDES continue firm, and it is reported that the recent export demand has been from Russia. Some outside cities are held up at \$4.20@ \$4.30, but last sales were at \$4.10.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.—No further trading of account is reported in calfskins, and some of the bids which have been cabled over at about 2¢ per lb. under European holders' views have been refused. Some shippers, however, have lately considered the bids made from this side as shown by recent sales effected here. There are some offerings of heavy weight Belgian steers specially selected for belting purposes at 16½¢ c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage, but there are no buyers at this price, although bids of ½¢ less are reported refused. There are some offerings of Swedish, Norwegian and Finland cows of 22,048 lbs. at 13¢ c. i. f., 3 per cent., also ox and heifer hides, 50 per cent. of each, weighing 24@40 lbs. at 13½¢; bulls, 44@62 lbs., or 60 lbs. and up at 13¼¢, but buyers here are not interested at these prices. Danish cows, including 10 and 20 per cent. ox and weighing 45 and 50 lbs., are offered at 12½¢. Danish veals, 8 and 18 lbs., are offered at 16½¢, 18 and 24 lbs. at 15½¢, and Swedish veals, averaging 11 and 13 lbs., at 18¢, all c. i. f., with 3 per cent. shrinkage.

Boston.

Conditions are mixed and prices vary considerably according to the quality and dates of salting of different lots. Some Ohio buffs have sold down to 9¾¢, and others at 10¢, with some not obtainable under 10¼¢. Extremes range from 10¾¢@11¼¢, as to lots. Southern range all the way from 8¢@9¢ according to lots, freight points and sections of country.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

Chicago Section

Andy J. & J. Ham both run to alfalfa.

Who the hotel bill wouldn't be peaceable for \$10,000,000? Try us.

When women rule the country it will not be anything new to most men.

"Why the red snout, Bill?" "Oh, it shows there's some spirit in a fellow. See?" said Bill.

Whitewash is in good demand, especially around Danville, Ill., and other parts of the country.

Caruso says he has studied animal and human nature, and also knows something about women.

Mr. Valentine is credited with saying: "May wheat will sell 10c. higher during the life of that option." Mebbe!

Most of Doc Wiley's talk sounds like hot air, especially the spiel about the winds serving as fuel. He's getting there!

If you would know just how much of a horse thief, burglar, scab, etc., you are, stick yourself up as a candidate for mayor.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 21, averaged 8.66 cents per pound.

Extremely rude. One newspaper writer says: "Mr. Carnegie has 'given' another \$10,000,000 to humanity. Or would 'restored' be the more appropriate word?"

Well, a few of those hogs that ain't in the country came in last Monday and at least one packer succeeded in procuring his supply at a decline of 20 cents. Awful, the way some people act!

Milwaukee may be a jay town, but it solved the question of "who or what is the common peepul?" in a hurry, and does not regret it. Old-time political bosses there are said to be cleaning spittoons now.

"It's a bra' breecht moonlecht necht the noo!" said the poetical Scotch souse as he

emerged from the corner saloon. "What youse talkin' about?" said the corner bo, "dat's a hack light, yuh dip!"

Chicago will sure be a good place to vacate if that Demo.-Rep. gang wins out. There is not quite so much confidence in this class of team work as there is in other kinds. It's not quite so essential to existence—existence, understand?

John Evans, the veteran of the foreign department of Armour & Company, and one of its most valued employees, is the first man to benefit by the newly-established Armour pension plan. Mr. Evans retired on pension the first of the year, and has gone to his old home in England with his family, it is understood.

This "absolute life" stunt must be great business! Watcha say if we try a sample—at the next convention? As our old friend, Leonard, would say, "Ab-so-lutely." Jevver hear him say that? To pronounce it correctly you say "Ab-so" kind of slow, then add "lutely" rather quick. See? As you are finishing the word you slowly incline your noodle and look out of the corner of your eye, or over the top of your specs, the latter being the more effective.

An old-time Chicago banker, now serving a sentence in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., has applied for a parole. Now, why the hotel bill don't they let the poor old chap out? We have here now a string of candidates for political offices who, if they are not all liars, belong in the penitentiary. It seems to be a case like this: "There are two men running for one job," said Mike to Pat, "an' if yez knew either one, you'd vote for the other. An' if yez knew 'em both yez wouldn't register at all, at all."

TO PROMOTE DISEASE IN DAIRIES.

In the Illinois legislature this week Representative Shepherd introduced a bill prohibiting the enforcement of the tuberculin test for dairy cattle by cities. This bill is aimed at the ordinance recently put in force by the city of Chicago compelling milk supplied for city consumption to be from tuberculin-tested cattle or to be pasteurized.

It carries out the suggestions made by the special committee appointed to investigate the subject of the tuberculin test and tuberculosis in cattle. It provides that a certificate of health must be brought with cattle shipped into the State. No cattle may be shipped out of the stock yards without one of these certificates.

This bill, it is said, will have a great bearing on the situation in the northern part of the State, where many herds supply the city of Chicago with milk. It is in direct opposition to the work and teaching of Dr. Evans of the Chicago health department, who has worked against much opposition from the milk producers and dealers for the ordinance recently inaugurated.

All the findings of the government bureau workers, the experiment stations and experts who had studied the matter declare for the efficiency of the tuberculin test for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle. Many strong political influences were brought to bear in this matter, Dr. Evans declaring recently that he expected the unfavorable report turned in by the committee.

CUDAHY HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO.

The headquarters of the Cudahy Packing Company will be transferred from Omaha to Chicago within the next four months. The definite determination to move the central offices of the firm to Chicago was announced by E. A. Cudahy, now head of the firm, on his arrival in Chicago last week.

"We have selected Chicago for our headquarters and our central offices because of the location. Chicago is the central place for merchandising and distribution of our products," Mr. Cudahy said. The offices will be opened in Chicago about May 1 of the present year, and Mr. Cudahy will take up his residence in Chicago.

WITH NORTHERN INSULATING CO.

F. J. Bingham, who for the past eight years has been connected with the Union Fibre Company, as one of their general sales agents, has severed his connection with that company, effective Jan. 15, to take the general sales management of the Northern Insulating Company of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Bingham will have headquarters in Chicago, in suite 203-204 Steger Building, No. 39 Jackson boulevard.

The Northern Insulating Company now has in course of construction and under roof \$300,000 worth of buildings in which they intend to manufacture a full line of cold storage insulation.

Mr. Bingham has been known as one of the hustlers in the insulation field, and in his new connection is expected to live up to this reputation.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF DOLD MEN.

The annual banquet of the officers, department heads and salesmen of the Jacob Dold Packing Company was held recently in Buffalo, more than 80 men participating. Frank C. McCall, who for many years has been sales manager of the company and who retires from the position, was the guest of honor and was presented with a handsome chest of silver, the gift of the employees and employers.

The presentation speech was made by Jacob C. Dold, president of the company. Following the banquet several speeches were made. James G. Cownie presided as toastmaster and addresses were made by Jacob C. Dold, Oscar F. Georgi, H. J. Trautman, Edward F. Dold, James L. McCabe, J. J. Suff, E. C. Neal, Dr. Horatio S. Wende and C. C. Chamberlain.

GEORGE M. BRILL. HORACE C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

Packinghouse Engineers

Consult us if you are contemplating the construction or remodeling of a packinghouse or abattoir.

William R. Perrin & Company, Chicago, U.S.A.

Satisfy Your Trade

Buy Morris & Company Boned and Fatted Hams

ROLLED READY FOR BOILING

Also Manufacturers of the Celebrated Supreme Brand Boiled Hams. The Ham with a Supreme Flavor When Ordering Specify this Brand. It's Always Safe to Say "Supreme"

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CHICAGO KANSAS CITY

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TANKWATER

Any house producing upwards of 3,000 gallons of tankwater daily should install a Double Effect Evaporator for the manufacture of concentrated tankage. Such an equipment will pay for itself in less than a year. It is important that the apparatus should be of the simplest type possible both as concerns operation and maintenance. These requirements are excellently fulfilled by the

ZAREMBA PATENT EVAPORATOR

which combines the proved results of old practice with the latest and best improvements. This machine is built for long life and hard service and can be depended upon to run with a minimum amount of attention and repairs.

Inquiries in regard to our specialty or concerning the TANKWATER PROPOSITION in general should be addressed to

ZAREMBA CO.

ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS AND AQUA

Made with special reference to use in Ice and Refrigerating Plants, producing the least deposit for amount of work done



COCHRANE CHEMICAL CO.

40 CENTRAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

AGENCIES

Baltimore, Md., T. H. Butler, 511 Equitable Building.
Chicago, Ill., James H. Rhodes & Co., 162 W. Kinzie St.
Cleveland, O., The Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co.
Little Rock, Ark., J. Rudy Smith, 321 E. Markham St.
New York City, N. Y., Charles Zoller Co., 211 E. 94th St.
Oklahoma City, Okla., Water Witch Mfg. Co.

Philadelphia, Pa., Robert Keller, 334 North Third St.
Pittsburg, Pa., Pittsburg Calcium Chloride Works,
Rebecca St. & Western Ave., North Side. Bell
Phone, 23 Brady.
Seattle, Wash., Northwest Ice Machine Co., 516
First Ave., South.

Washington, D. C., Leckie & Burrow, Hibbs Building.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16.....	39,567	2,236	35,289	30,761
Tuesday, Jan. 17.....	6,329	2,155	14,682	22,064
Wednesday, Jan. 18.....	20,408	2,542	27,050	27,858
Thursday, Jan. 19.....	9,515	1,706	29,608	19,990
Friday, Jan. 20.....	2,367	444	32,605	6,939
Saturday, Jan. 21.....	200	23	14,000	1,500
Total this week.....	78,386	9,108	153,234	109,102
Previous week.....	59,770	7,292	137,406	100,470
Cor. week, 1910.....	70,141	5,474	143,141	77,137
Cor. week, 1909.....	70,640	8,509	200,944	58,239

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 16.....	7,460	24	10,129	2,581
Tuesday, Jan. 17.....	6,316	360	5,462	700
Wednesday, Jan. 18.....	7,224	52	4,195	761
Thursday, Jan. 19.....	6,859	200	6,469	1,844
Friday, Jan. 20.....	5,159	231	9,069	1,586
Saturday, Jan. 21.....	300	25	4,000	500
Total this week.....	33,327	931	40,185	8,062
Previous week.....	29,629	445	33,826	6,182
Cor. week, 1910.....	36,878	670	45,679	10,444
Cor. week, 1909.....	36,878	670	45,679	10,444

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 21, 1911.....	198,638	430,535	293,826
Same period, 1910.....	186,447	405,075	237,231
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Jan. 21, 1911.....	457,000		
Week previous.....	554,000		
Year ago.....	472,000		
Two years ago.....	675,000		
Total year to date.....	1,423,000		
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 21, 1911.....	186,500	335,500	219,700
Week ago.....	104,100	377,300	206,300
Year ago.....	173,700	348,100	170,200
Two years ago.....	179,300	519,700	134,900

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Jan. 21, 1911:	
Armour & Co.....	32,600
Swift & Co.....	19,900
S. & S. Co.....	13,200
Morris & Co.....	6,000
Anglo-American.....	5,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	5,600
Hammond.....	5,600
Western P. Co.....	5,600
Boore & Co.....	1,600
Roberts & Oake.....	3,600
Miller & Hart.....	3,200
Independent P. Co.....	5,100
Brennan P. Co.....	2,800
Others.....	12,100
Totals.....	123,100
Previous week.....	125,000
Year ago.....	125,600
Two years ago.....	172,000
Total year to date.....	349,700

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week Jan. 21, 1911.....	\$6.15	\$7.97	\$4.30	\$6.25
Last week.....	6.20	7.93	4.10	6.25
Year ago.....	6.10	8.60	5.55	8.35
Two years ago.....	5.80	6.21	4.65	7.30
Three years ago.....	5.25	4.33	4.80	6.75

CATTLE.

Good to prime heaves.....	\$6.25@7.10
Fair to good heaves.....	5.50@6.25
Common to fair heaves.....	4.75@5.50
Inferior killers.....	4.00@4.75
Common to fancy yearlings.....	5.75@7.25
Good to choice cows.....	4.25@5.50
Canner bulls.....	2.50@3.25
Fair to good calves.....	7.50@8.50
Good to choice calves.....	8.50@9.50
Heavy calves.....	4.50@5.00
Feeding steers.....	4.50@6.00
Stockers.....	3.25@5.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	3.50@4.35
Common to good cutters.....	3.00@3.85
Inferior to good cutters.....	2.35@2.85
Fair to choice heifers.....	4.25@5.00

Butcher bulls.....5.00@5.50

Bologna bulls.....4.00@4.75

HOGS.

Prime heavy butchers, 240 to 300 lbs.....	\$7.80 @7.90
Choice light butchers, 190 to 220.....	7.75 @7.85
Heavy packing, 220 lbs. and up.....	7.75 @7.85
Choice to light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	7.85 @7.95
Mixed packing, 200 lbs. and up.....	7.80 @7.85
Light mixed, 150 to 200 lbs.....	7.82½ @7.90
Rough heavy packers.....	7.50 @7.75
Pigs, 110 lbs. and under.....	7.75 @8.00
Pigs, 110 to 140 lbs.....	8.00 @8.10
Boars.....	3.00 @4.00
*Stags.....	8.00 @8.85

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Feeding and breeding ewes.....	\$3.00@3.50
Native lambs.....	5.00@6.25
Native ewes.....	3.00@4.00
Fed western lambs.....	5.00@6.25
Fed western wethers.....	4.00@4.35
Feeding yearlings.....	4.25@4.75
Fed yearlings.....	5.00@5.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$20.20	\$20.20	\$20.10	\$20.10
May.....	18.70	18.75	18.55	18.60
July.....	18.10	18.10	18.05	18.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.05	10.10	10.00	10.00
May.....	9.85	9.90	9.80	9.82½
July.....	9.72½	9.72½	9.70	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.55	10.55	10.50	10.50
May.....	9.85	9.92½	9.85	9.85
July.....	9.75	9.75	9.67½	9.70
September.....				9.72½

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	20.12½	20.67½	20.12½	20.62½
May.....	18.47½	18.50	18.30	18.45
July.....	18.00	18.00	17.90	18.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.82½	9.95	9.85	9.92½
May.....	9.77½	9.80	9.70	9.80
July.....	9.65	9.67½	9.57½	9.65
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.55
May.....	9.77½	9.82½	9.72½	9.82½
July.....	9.65	9.65	9.57½	9.65
September.....	9.65	9.65	9.62½	9.65

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	20.95	21.00	20.85	20.95
May.....	18.50	18.65	18.50	18.52½
July.....				17.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.97½	10.07½	9.97½	9.97½
May.....	9.82½	9.90	9.82½	9.82½
July.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.70	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.77½	10.77½	10.72½	10.72½
May.....	9.85	9.92½	9.85	9.85
July.....	9.67½	9.75	9.67½	9.67½
September.....				9.72½

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....			20.95	
May.....	18.45	18.45	18.17½	18.35
July.....				17.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.87½	9.92½
May.....	9.77½	9.77½	9.70	9.77½
July.....	9.65	9.67½	9.62½	9.67½
September.....				9.72½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.70	10.75	10.62½	10.62½
May.....	9.82½	9.82½	9.75	9.80
July.....	9.60	9.65	9.57½	9.62½
September.....				9.72½

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
May.....	18.37	18.53	18.32	18.32
July.....	17.90	18.00	17.80	17.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.00	10.00	9.92	9.92
May.....	9.82	9.87	9.77	9.77
July.....	9.75	9.77	9.70	9.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.75	10.75	10.72	10.72
May.....	9.82	9.90	9.80	9.80
July.....	9.70	9.77	9.62	9.62

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	21.00	22.50	21.00	22.50
May.....	18.40	18.42½	18.15	18.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.87½	9.87½
May.....	9.82½	9.85	9.75	9.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.80	10.80	10.75	10.75
May.....	9.85	9.87½	9.75	9.75

†Bld. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Terry & Son, 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	10 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	12½ @22
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20 @28
Native Pot Roasts.....	10 @14
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10 @12½
Beef Stew.....	10 @12½
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	14 @14
Corned Rumps, Native.....	14 @14
Corned Ribs.....	10 @10
Corned Flanks.....	14 @20
Round Steaks.....	12½ @18
Round Roasts.....	14 @14
Shoulder Steaks.....	12½ @14
Shoulder Roasts.....	10 @10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10 @10
Rollad Roast.....	10 @14

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	15 @18
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½ @15
Legs, fancy.....	15 @20
Stew.....	10 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25 @25
Chops, Frenched, each.....	10 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	@12½
Stew.....	@6
Shoulders.....	@10
Hind Quarters.....	@9
Fore Quarters.....	@8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	@14

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	@12½
Pork Chops.....	@14
Pork Shoulders.....	@14
Pork Tenders.....	@35
Pork Butts.....	@16
Spare Ribs.....	@14
Hocks.....	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	@8
Leaf Lard.....	@14

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	16 @18
Fore Quarters.....	14 @14
Legs.....	16 @20
Breasts.....	10 @12½
Shoulders.....	14 @16
Cutlets.....	20 @25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16 @20

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@9
Tallow.....	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	@11.10
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@13½
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacous).....	@65

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IMPROVED

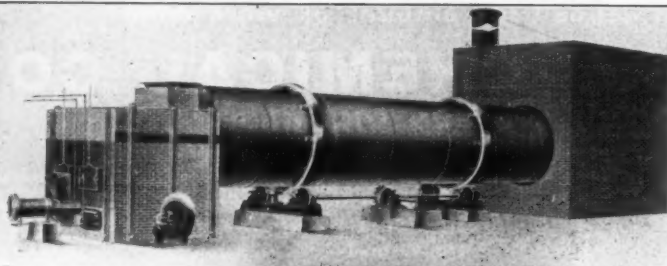
TANKAGE PRESSES AND DRYERS

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.

68 William St., - - New York



CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Good native steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Native steers, medium	9 1/2 @ 10
Holsteins, good	10 @ 11
Cows	7 1/2 @ 8
Hind Quarters, choice	13 @ 14
Fore Quarters, choice	8 1/2 @ 9

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	@ 6 1/2
Steer Chunks	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Chunks	@ 8 1/2
Medium Plates	5 1/2 @ 6
Steer Plates	@ 6 1/2
Cow Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Rounds	9 @ 9 1/2
Cow Loins	10 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	19 @ 22
Strip Loins	8 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	11 @ 11 1/2
Shoulder Clods	9 @ 9 1/2
Rolls	@ 11
Rump Butts	9 1/2 @ 11
Trimnings	@ 7
Shank	@ 5 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 9
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 11 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Loin Ends, steer, native	@ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	@ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	9 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Flank Steak	@ 4
Hind Shanks	@ 4

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 6
Hearts	@ 6
Tongues	13 @ 14
Sweetbreads	@ 22
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 7
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 5 1/2
Brains	6 1/2 @ 7
Kidneys, each	@ 6

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	8 1/2 @ 9
Light Carcass	@ 11 1/2
Good Carcass	13 1/2 @ 14
Good Saddles	@ 15 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 12
Good Racks	@ 13

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 6
Sweetbreads	@ 55
Plucks	35 @ 45
Heads, each	20 @ 22

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 9
Good Caul	@ 8 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 11 1/2
Saddles, Caul	@ 11 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 9
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 13
Lamb Fries, per pair	7 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 7
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	@ 9
Good Saddles	@ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	@ 7
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 8
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	6 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	11 1/2 @ 12
Pork Loins	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 10
Tenderloins	@ 27
Spare Ribs	@ 10 1/2
Butts	@ 10 1/2
Hocks	@ 8
Trimnings	@ 8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 9
Tails	@ 6 1/2
Snouts	@ 6 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 6
Blade Bones	@ 6
Blade Meat	@ 8 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 9 1/2
Hog livers, per lb.	@ 3
Neck Bones	@ 3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 10 1/2
Pork Hearts, each	@ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 4 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 12
Slip Bones	@ 8
Tail Bones	@ 6 1/2
Brains	@ 6
Backfat	@ 10
Hams	@ 13 1/2
Calas	@ 11 1/2
Bellies	@ 11 1/2
Shoulders	@ 10 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 9
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 8 1/2
Choice Bologna	@ 10 1/2
Viennas	@ 11

Frankfurters	@ 11
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 9
Tongue	@ 12 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	@ 14 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	@ 14
Berliner Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings	@ —
Oxford Butts in casings	@ —
Polish Sausage	@ 11
Garlic Sausage	@ 11
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Farm Sausage	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 11 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8 1/2
Hams, Bologna	@ 13 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. Medium Dry	@ 27
German Salami, Medium Dry	@ 20 1/2
Italian Salami	@ 25 1/2
Holsteiner	@ 15 1/2
Mettwurst, New	@ —
Farmer	@ 17 1/2
Monarque Cervelat, H. C.	@ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50	\$5.50
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	5.00
Bologna, 1-50	5.00
Bologna, 2-20	4.50
Frankfurt, 1-50	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickle Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.50
Pickle H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickle Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	82.00
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	82.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.95
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	3.50
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	13.75
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	30.25

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. bbls.	@ —
Plate Beef	@ —
Prime Mess Beef	@ —
Extra Mess Beef	@ —
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ —
Rump Butts	@ 18.00
Mess Pork	@ 21.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 22.00
Family Back Pork	@ 22.00
Bean Pork	@ 17.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 13 1/2
Pure lard	@ 12 1/2
Lard, substitutes, tes.	@ 10
Lard, compound	@ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 61
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; 1/2 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 9 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 9
Short Clears	@ —
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 15
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@ 15
Skinned Hams	@ 16
Calas, 4 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 11 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 12 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 23
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 8 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 15
Dried Beef Sets	@ 16 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 18 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 18
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 16 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 21
Smoked Balled Hams	@ 22
Balled Calas	@ 16
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 23
Cooked Balled Shoulder	@ 16

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 15
Export Rounds	@ 21
Middles, per set	@ 62
Beef bung, per piece	@ 10 1/2
Beef weasands	@ 8
Beef bladders, medium	@ 30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 32
Hog casings, as packed	@ 35
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 65
Hog middles, per set	@ 10
Hog bungs, export	@ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 5

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ 3.22 1/2
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 3.00
Concentrated tankage	@ 2.80
Ground tankage, 12%	2.97 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	2.97 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10%	2.97 1/2 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.70 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35%	20.50 @ 21.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	26.00 @ 26.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	275.00 @ 300.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00
Horns, striped, per ton	40.00 @ 45.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00 @ 55.00
Flat shln bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 62.50
Round shln bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shln bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	77.50 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	82.50 @ 85.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles, per ton	27.50 @ 28.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 9.92
Prime steam, loose	@ 9.62 1/2
Leaf	@ 9.62 1/2
Compound	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neutral lard	11 1/4 @ 11 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	@ 9.00
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Mutton	@ 8 1/2
Tallow	@ 7 1/2
Grease, yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	100 @ 105
Extra No. 1 lard oil	85 @ 87
No. 1 lard oil	85 @ 85
No. 2 lard oil	81 @ 82
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	72 @ 75
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	68 @ 70
Corn oil, loose	6.25 @ 6.35

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 8
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 @ 7 1/2
Packers' No. 2	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	@ 7

GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 7
Bone	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brown	6 @ 6 1/2
Glue Stock	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	@ 51
P. S. Y., soap grade	50 @ 50 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	2 @ 2 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	82 @ 85
Oak pork barrels	95 @ 1.00
Lard tierces	1.25 @ 1.27

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	3 1/2 @ 4

Sugar—

White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt—

Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.50
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 25.

Prime 1,500-lb. heaves "topped the market" at \$7.05. Choice heavy heaves, as well as handy-weights, sold \$6.60@6.85; good to choice 1,200@1,400-lb. steers, \$6.35@6.65; medium to good 1,150@1,300-lb. steers, \$5.85@6.35, with fair to medium 1,000@1,200-lb. steers \$5.50@6. Tuesday's receipts of 4,409 cattle included a goodly percentage of butcher-stuff, and the steer offerings were easily disposed of at prices that looked steady to strong as compared with Monday. Wednesday's (today) receipts are estimated at 23,000, and on account of the heavy midweek supply, the general trade is 10 to 15c. lower. A few prime, handy-weight steers sold steady because of their scarcity, but on the other hand, the heavy heaves, which are in liberal supply, were slow sellers at the full extent of the decline. It is simply a case of too many cattle, following last week's extremely liberal run of 78,000, and bears out our oft reiterated statement that there was a liberal supply of cattle that would be marketed during the latter part of January.

The market on butcher stuff started out rather slow Monday morning, but just as soon as the early estimate of 32,000 cattle were reduced to 29,000, the market took on more life, ruled brisk and active, and closed with everything bought up in good season at steady to strong prices. Tuesday's receipts were moderate and the trade was buoyant from the beginning to the end of the session, with many sales showing 10c. advance from last week's closing prices. Today's run of 22,000 cattle is heavy for Wednesday, and the market is ruling weak to 10c. lower. Butcher and export bulls are selling at the high point of the season, but bologna bulls show a little decline from the best time last week. Veal calves in strong demand, with the bulk selling \$9.40@9.65, and the best milk cows are selling from \$55 to \$65 per head, with fair kind \$45 to \$50, and common kinds \$35 to \$40.

The liberal increase in receipts of hogs this week has given buyers the advantage and they are pounding prices accordingly. With a run of 32,000 today the trade is ruling 10c. lower; bulk selling at \$7.65@7.75. It looks as if we will get a pretty liberal run now for a few weeks, and the market is likely to work some lower, although we are not looking for any big decline.

With fairly liberal supplies of sheep and lambs the first two days of the week in this department the trade carried an active feeling with competition about as sharp as it has been at any time this season. Today, however, a weaker feeling prevails, and although some lots of choice stuff have sold about in line with yesterday's quotations a large portion of arrivals will go a little lower. The weather has turned soft and this is against trade to some extent. Prospects indicate but little improvement in the situation for some time to come. We quote: Good to prime wethers, \$4.25@4.40; poor to medium wethers, \$3.75@4; fat light yearlings, \$5.25@5.50; fat heavy yearlings, \$4.50@5; good to choice ewes, \$4@4.15; poor to medium ewes, \$3.50

@3.75; cull ewes, \$2.50@3; good to prime lambs, \$6.10@6.25; poor to medium lambs, \$5.75@6; cull lambs, \$5@5.50; feeding lambs, \$5.60@5.85; feeding wethers, 3.75@4.15.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 24.

The improved feeling in the cattle market yesterday, when some sales were 10c. higher than the close of last week, continued today, and the market also ruled active after rather a slow start. Some steers sold today at \$6.50, and sales yesterday ranged up to \$6.35. About 80 per cent. of the beef steers this week range somewhere from \$5.75 to \$6.20, nearly all the cows sell from \$4 to \$5.25, heifers \$4.75 to \$6.25, bulls \$4 to \$5.25, calves up to \$8.75. A feeling prevails in the cattle trade that we are confronted with a shortage, but when this will develop is uncertain. Stocker and feeder buyers apparently expect it to come within the next few months, old hands on the market say we will have good receipts first half of this year.

Hogs got back some of the strength today that they have been losing since the middle of last week, the market is 5c. to 10c. higher; run 14,000 head. All weights are selling in the same notch this week, everything today at \$7.70 to \$7.77½, the latter the top price, as against \$7.65 to \$7.70 for everything yesterday. The total at all the markets so far this year shows a small increase over same period a year ago, but is still 40 per cent. smaller than two years ago.

Sheep and lambs sold 10c. to 15c. lower yesterday; market about steady today, after running a weak start. The run today is 10,000 head, two thousand less than first estimate, and not at all excessive. Supplies so far this month are practically the same as same period last January, but the predictions of big runs this winter are still insisted on by most dealers. Top lambs today brought \$6.05, fair to good \$5.75 to \$5.95, yearlings worth \$4.75 to \$5.75, wethers \$4.25 to \$4.60, ewes \$4.15 to 4.50.

Sales to local killers last week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,268	13,895	7,241
Fowler	2,617	2,735
S. & S.	5,368	10,443	5,198
Swift	5,819	7,781	8,695
Cudahy	3,504	7,324	4,912
Morris & Co.	5,361	5,654	6,067
Butchers	180	199	53
Totals	27,117	45,296	34,901

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 24.

River markets have been having moderate runs of cattle of late. There has been a liberal proportion of well-fattened medium and heavy steers that have been selling right along at \$6 to \$6.50, but with many fair to good kinds of light and medium weights selling at \$5.50 to 6.00. All kinds of "she" stock is in splendid demand, and prices have been holding firm at the highest level of the win-

ter. Choice corn-fed heifers are selling up to \$5.60, and best thick fat cows up to \$5.25; bulk of the fat cows and heifers \$4.50 to \$5.

The hog market continues to get smaller supplies than the trade was looking for after the holidays. At present writing \$7.75 gets most of the offerings on this market, with tops to-day at \$7.77 and the bulk at \$7.70 to \$7.75. The outlook does not promise cheap hogs in the near future.

Sheep are beginning to come freely from the Western feed lots, and prices are a little lower than at this time last week. Good lambs are selling at \$6.00, and fat ewes at \$4 for tops.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 21, 1911:

CATTLE.

Chicago	45,030
Kansas City	27,117
Omaha	12,901
St. Joseph	9,670
Cudahy	600
Sioux City	4,639
South St. Paul	2,977
Indianapolis	4,719
New York and Jersey City	16,856
Philadelphia	4,034
Pittsburg	4,400

HOGS.

Chicago	113,049
Kansas City	53,296
Omaha	36,151
St. Joseph	28,135
Cudahy	9,376
Sioux City	18,756
Ottumwa	7,927
Cedar Rapids	10,845
South St. Paul	21,066
Indianapolis	24,925
New York and Jersey City	33,177
Philadelphia	4,598
Pittsburg	20,000

SHEEP.

Chicago	101,040
Kansas City	34,901
Omaha	31,733
St. Joseph	10,760
Cudahy	809
Sioux City	2,785
South St. Paul	2,761
Indianapolis	2,576
New York and Jersey City	45,767
Philadelphia	11,547
Pittsburg	15,900

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 23, 1911.

	Beeves.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,979	1,433	16,046	14,338
New York	4,199	2,494	4,760	14,239
Lehigh Valley	3,065	575	6,730	—
Central Union	3,430	506	18,189	—
Scattering	—	138	42	4,600
Totals	12,673	5,146	45,767	33,177
Totals last week	13,522	4,380	41,790	37,200

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	866
Morris Beef Co., Minnehaha	205	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Adriatic	—	—	750
Swift Beef Co., Minnehaha	200	—	360
Sulzberger & Sons, Minnehaha	258	—	700
J. Shamburg & Son, Minnehaha	270	—	—
Total exports	933	—	2,676
Total exports last week	757	—	2,358

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JANUARY 23, 1911.

Exports from—	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
New York	933	—	2,676
Boston	643	—	—
Baltimore	500	—	—
Philadelphia	400	—	—
Portland	741	—	—
Exports to—			
London	2,317	450	2,676
Liverpool	990	—	—
Totals to all ports	3,217	450	2,676
Totals to all ports last week	2,523	—	2,810

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 27.—Market quiet: Western steam, \$10.35; Middle West, \$10.20; city steam, \$9.87½@10; refined Continent, \$10.70; South American, \$11.75; Brazil kegs, \$12.75; compound, 8% @ 8¾c.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 125s. Pork, prime mess, 97s. 6d.; shoulders, 57s.; hams, short clear, 61s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 61s. 6d.; long clear, 65s.; backs, 57s. Tallow, prime city, 37s. 3d.; choice, 39s. Turpentine, 58s. 6d. Rosin, common, 15s. 4½d. Lard, spot prime Western, 50s. 9d. American refined in pails, 52s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white new, 59s.; colored, 61s. American lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, —. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 6d. to 37s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, crude, loose (Hull), 29s. 7½d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS IN NEW YORK.

Provisions.

Prices steadier on lighter receipts and higher hog values.

In the last few minutes on Friday January pork was bid up \$1.50 per barrel on "shorts." There are only 600 barrels of new pork reported at Chicago, leaving "shorts" in a precarious position.

Tallow.

Demand is extremely quiet. City tallow is quoted at 7¾c.

Oleo and Lard Stearine.

A sagging tendency is noted. Demand small. Market quoted at 9c.

Cottonseed Oil.

A somewhat easier undertone prevailed, with scattered liquidation in evidence. Best buying was for "shorts."

Market closed a shade easier on continued free offerings. Sentiment was against values, due principally to the apathy prevailing in crude. Sales, 7,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.20@7.30. Crude, prompt, 45@46c. per gal. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$7.20@7.30; February, \$7.20@7.22; March, \$7.20@7.22; April, \$7.21@7.22; May, \$7.23@7.25; June, \$7.24@7.27; July, \$7.28@7.29; good off oil, \$7@7.30; off oil, \$7@7.30; winter oil, \$7.50@8; summer white, \$7.30@8.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Market strong, 5c. higher; quality fair; bulk of prices, \$7.70@7.80; mixed and butcher's, \$7.65@7.90; heaviest, \$7.60@7.85; light weight, \$7.65@7.90; rough, \$7.60@7.70; Yorkers, \$7.80@7.90; pigs, \$7.50@8.05; cattle steady; beefs, \$4.75@7; cows and heifers, \$2.50@6; Texas steers, \$4.15@5.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.70@5.70; Westerns, \$4.50@5.70. Sheep market strong; natives, \$2.50@4.40; Western, \$2.70@4.35; yearlings, \$4.50@5.60; lambs, \$4.25@6.15.

Kansas City, Jan. 27.—Hog market strong; \$7.30@7.72½.

East Buffalo, Jan. 27.—Hog market strong; 4.00 on sale at \$7.80@8.30.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—Market active, 5c. higher; \$7.70@8.

Omaha, Jan. 27.—Hogs strong; \$7.30@7.60. Indianapolis, Jan. 27.—Hogs steady, \$7.80@8.00.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 26.—The January lard option is getting towards its close without excitement in January prices, and it looks as if the shorts, who were supposed to have oversold that month, have been able to cover their commitments. The arrivals of hogs still continue somewhat below what they were in the same period last year, and the expectation of big hog arrivals seems to be deferred now till towards last spring or early summer. Business in lard of all kinds, including neutral lard, at the present time is light, but the prices for neutral lard are sliding down daily and ought soon to reach a level where the European demand for this article will become heavy. During the week under review, business in oleo oil has been slack in all grades, but particularly so in the lower grades, of which the production is liberal, the stocks quite heavy and the demand extremely small, and there is no prospect for an improvement in the situation of this in the near future.

[Additional Market Reports on page 24.]

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Jan. 27.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 72 marks; choice summer white, 75¼ marks; summer yellow, 74¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Jan. 27.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 41¼ florins; choice summer white, 43¾ florins; choice butter oil, 43¾ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Jan. 27.—Market very dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 86½ francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Jan. 27.—Market is easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 88 francs; prime winter yellow, 91¼ francs; choice summer white, 91¼ francs.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 26.—For crude cottonseed oil 46c. is possible, February shipment. Refiners are generally out of the market.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 26.—Crude cottonseed oil, 45c., any delivery. Meal barely steady at \$25, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$10.25, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude weak at 47c. Prime 8 per cent. meal steady at \$24@24.25. Hulls, \$7.25@7.50, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 26.—Crude cottonseed oil decidedly easier, 45@45½c. for Texas. Refined oil is dull. Meal weak, \$28.50, long ton, ship's side, for 8 per cent. ammonia; \$1 less for 7½ per cent. ammonia. Hulls barely steady at \$9 loose, \$11 sacked, New Orleans.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 26.—Cottonseed oil market quiet and easier; 45c. bid for prompt and 45½c. for February; light trading. Choice loose cake, \$25.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1911.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	14,162	1,500
Kansas City	500	3,458	1,000
Omaha	200	5,600	
St. Louis		12,612	
St. Joseph	200	6,500	500
Sioux City	200	4,000	
St. Paul		2,100	
Oklahoma City	75	800	
Fort Worth	300	1,200	
Milwaukee		3,440	
Peoria		800	
Indianapolis	2,450	6,000	
Cincinnati	164	2,049	57
Pittsburg	100	4,000	1,200
Cleveland	100	2,000	2,400
Buffalo	75	4,500	13,000
New York	2,456	5,315	9,092

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1911.

Chicago	32,000	47,506	35,000
Kansas City	10,000	8,027	9,000
Omaha	5,500	4,200	12,000
St. Louis	2,500	5,652	4,000
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	2,500	3,300	1,700
St. Paul	1,600	5,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	550	1,400	
Fort Worth	2,500	3,000	
Milwaukee		3,350	
Peoria		1,100	
Indianapolis	450	2,000	
Cincinnati	2,100	5,100	615
Pittsburg	2,500	11,000	8,000
Cleveland	400	4,000	1,750
Buffalo	3,900	16,000	28,400
New York	3,458	9,112	16,004

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1911.

Chicago	5,000	21,842	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	14,646	12,000
Omaha	8,500	8,200	9,700
St. Louis	3,000	11,812	2,800
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	4,000
Sioux City	1,800	3,400	1,000
St. Paul	2,500	5,100	400
Oklahoma City	650	1,500	
Fort Worth	3,800	2,000	
Milwaukee		3,000	
Peoria		12,000	
Indianapolis	1,450	5,000	
Cincinnati	219	1,466	244
Pittsburg	3,000	2,000	
Cleveland		2,000	1,000
Buffalo	250	3,600	14,000
New York	911	3,452	1,909

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1911.

Chicago	23,000	34,330	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,950	8,000
Omaha	5,900	8,400	5,700
St. Louis	2,500	13,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,800	6,000	1,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,200	1,000
St. Paul	1,400	4,400	4,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,400	
Fort Worth	3,300	11,769	300
Milwaukee		1,700	
Peoria		6,000	
Indianapolis	1,550	3,696	59
Cincinnati	788	4,000	
Pittsburg		2,000	2,000
Cleveland	100	3,200	14,000
Buffalo	125	7,603	6,264
New York	2,358		

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.

Chicago	5,000	20,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	3,800	9,200	6,600
St. Louis	2,500	14,192	2,500
St. Joseph	5,800	5,000	2,000
Sioux City	1,200	3,500	1,000
St. Paul	800	2,900	600
Fort Worth	3,000	3,000	200
Milwaukee		6,862	
Peoria		1,200	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cincinnati	435	2,039	360
Pittsburg		3,000	
Buffalo	100	3,400	9,000
New York	1,244	2,539	3,368

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1911.

Chicago	2,000	19,000	7,000
Kansas City	1,000	3,500	1,000
Omaha	1,100	2,900	3,100
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	500
St. Joseph	500	2,500	500
Sioux City	600	3,000	200
Fort Worth	1,500	2,500	
St. Paul	1,100	2,500	300

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Retail Section

THINGS FOR BUTCHERS TO THINK ABOUT

One of the greatest evils in the butcher shop today is that of overstocking. Too much cannot be said on this subject. Intelligent men, those who understand their business thoroughly, are as bad as "green-horns" on this subject.

How many master butchers have ever thought to adopt the methods of a baseball manager and break in one of your journey-men butchers to take your place when it becomes necessary to go to market, or to attend to other business outside of your shop? The man to take the place of the boss should be a gentleman, and permit no rowdiness, horseplay, slang or impudence. None of these things would be tolerated for a second on a baseball field where a heavy fine is imposed

on any player who violates any of these rules, and where the strictest discipline is maintained. Why should this not be done in a meat market, where nine-tenths of the customers are women who come to you to spend their money, passing many other meat markets to do so, and who should be treated with the consideration due to those from whom you make your living?

These two subjects are worthy of the deepest thought. They will be gone into in detail in early issues of The National Provisioner on this page. Watch for them. It means success or failure eventually for the master butcher, whether or not he studies such matters and benefits by what he learns.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

E. Ladd has opened a new meat market at Tilton, N. H.

Charles Human will open a meat market at Averyville, Ill.

J. Lilly has opened a meat market at Montague, Mass.

M. Nentrup has purchased the Ault Market at Columbus, Ind.

Lou Warnecke has opened a meat market at Portsmouth, O.

Williams & Company have opened a meat market at Hudson, Pa.

Earl Smith is about to engage in the meat business at Seneca, Neb.

R. Hug has sold his meat market at Pittsfield, Mass., to John Bohner.

Thos. Stamper has purchased the Lupton meat market at Ithaca, N. Y.

The meat market of C. Herd, at Marysville, O., has been destroyed by fire.

S. C. Martin has sold his meat market at Liberty Mills, Ind., to J. Rice.

Wm. Bradford has purchased the McGregor Meat Market at Manton, Mich.

E. Teeter has purchased the meat market of C. Morris at Hornell, N. Y.

Mr. Hansen, of Bennington, is about to open a meat market at Tilden, Neb.

Wm. Stumpp has purchased the meat market of C. Berens at Washington, Ind.

E. H. Anderson has sold out his meat market at Chester, N. H., to J. H. Robie.

The meat market of M. Parent at Brunswick, Me., has been destroyed by fire.

Frank Stara has disposed of his meat business at Ord, Neb., to Steinwart Bros.

The meat market of L. W. Maines at Turtle Creek, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Frank Brothers' Meat Market, at Grand Rapids, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Neal Elliott has sold out his meat business at Belleville, Kan., to Richardson & Cox.

A. M. Hollenbeck has purchased the meat business of A. L. Stingley at Ottawa, Kan.

The Pure Food Meat Market has been opened at Lucas, Kan., by George Jennings.

Elrod Bros. have purchased the butcher shop of Tinklepough & Hatfield at Homing, Okla.

A meat market will be opened at Whittenton, Three Corners, Mass., by Allen & Dionne.

H. A. Wallace, of Kansas City, is planning to establish a butcher shop in North Topeka, Kan.

Burton Gates has disposed of his stock of meats, etc., at Grand Ledge, Mich., to Thomas West.

Roy Cone has succeeded to the entire meat business of Dorman & Cone at Battle Creek, Mich.

Tredway & Son have disposed of their butcher shop at Cedar Rapids, Neb., to M. H. Flynn.

The John R. Conover market at Gloversville, N. Y., has been purchased by Fred Sandhardt.

J. A. Middleton has purchased the meat market of McLean & Willey at Union City, Pa.

Smith Bros. are moving their meat market to a new location, in the Badger building, at Eureka, Kan.

W. S. & R. S. Bond have become the sole owners of the Star Grocery & Meat Market at Lincoln, Kan.

C. F. Wulzer, of Portsmouth, Ia., has purchased the meat business of Geo. W. Mullins at Allen, Neb.

The Altman & Kleinman Beef Company, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by H. Altman, P. Kleinman and G. Kleinman.

The Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., will give its twenty-sixth annual ball Thursday night, February 2, at Northwest Turner and Liederkrantz Hall, 3940 Easton avenue.

The Tonawanda Grocers' & Butchers' Association at a meeting held last week, elected the following officers: President, H. H. Ullrich; secretary, Philip Rensing; treasurer, Charles Camann; delinquent debtor secretary, C. J. Diedrich; advertising secretary, Edward Theele.

The Hamilton Retail Grocers' & Butchers' Association, Hamilton, O., has elected these officers: President, Frank G. Segars; vice-president, Joseph Williman; second vice-president, Alvin Eberhart; recording secretary, A. V. Schneider; financial secretary, J. C. Engel; treasurer, A. F. Strock; inner guard, Glen Felton.

The Wholesale & Retail Butchers' Association, Wilmington, Del., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John H. Joslyn; vice-president, Stidham Work; treasurer, J. T. Devine; secretary, John P. Dunn; directors, W. E. Frank, J. W. Montague, M. J. Sullivan and D. P. Du Ross. The association will hold a ball in Turn Hall on Wednesday evening, February 15.

MILWAUKEE MEAT MARKET LICENSES.

The health department of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., is issuing new meat market licenses, as required by law. The license costs \$1, and violation of the ordinance is subject to heavy penalty.

PENALTY FOR FALSE WEIGHTS.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator T. D. Sullivan making it a misdemeanor for any person to have in his possession a false weight or measure, unless he can show beyond a reasonable doubt that he had no intention of using it. The penalty is a year in jail or \$500 fine, or both.

MASTER BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The St. Louis Master Butchers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Gallagher; first vice-president, Wm. Deichman; third vice-president, W. J. Reid; fourth vice-president, C. F. W. Meyer; recording secretary, J. D. Lukenbill; financial secretary, Joseph Pfleger; treasurer, M. Kelly, Jr.; inside guard, Aug. Friesse; outside guard, A. J. Dunn; trustees, J. P. Smith, Charles Noll and Charles Ehrengart.

The Master Butchers' Association of Detroit, Mich., has elected the following officers for the present year: President, Anthony Petz; first vice-president, Charles Ochs; second vice-president, Scott S. Rose; third vice-president, Fred Wambach; fourth vice-president, Joseph Droste; secretary, Anthony Henk; treasurer, William Suchner; financial secretary, Fred L. Mack; master-at-arms, Cornelius Ostroski; inside guard, Joseph P. Skyzeki; outside guard, Gottfried Schultz.

DON'T WASTE TIME TINKERING.

Did you ever see a man tinkering around his place of business or his house, trying to do the plumber's or the gasfitter's or the carpenter's job, just to save a few pennies? We have frequently noticed that it is this kind of a citizen that hasn't very much of this world's goods, and we have always been of the opinion that it is this tinkering and trying to save which has caused him to overlook to a certain extent the greater possibilities for his time, because it stands to reason that a man, trying to do some kind of employment which is foreign to him, would not be able to earn as much as he would working at his own trade or business.

The many thousands of dollars which are wasted by misguided individuals trying to save a few pennies, doing odd jobs around their place of business and their homes, just to keep from paying a regularly qualified workman, would go a long way towards paying some of these selfsame individuals' bills at the end of the year.

Start the new year by attending strictly to your own business and devoting all of the time which you have to spare towards trying to widen its scope and, when you have a small job that is not in your line, hire a man to do it for you and pay him. You will find that it is the best policy, and it will save you money in the long run.—Barrel and Box.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

Get a Receipt

PROVISION DEALERS

Learn about "Get a Receipt." It is the most valuable plan yet devised to safeguard your cash and credit sales—in fact, all the transactions that take place in your store

It Protects Your Business By

1. Stopping Mistakes and Losses.
2. Insuring you that the proper amount of the sale is registered.
3. Enforcing a correct record of charge sales.
4. Compelling proper credit to be given for all money received on account.
5. Enforcing a proper record of all money paid out.
6. Satisfying Customers.



The Register

This register issues receipts and tells you the five most important things about your business:

1. Total cash sales made by each clerk.
2. Total of your charge sales.
3. Total amount of money received on account.
4. Total amount of money paid out.
5. Total amount of cash taken in. A secret adding counter tells you this.

Has a separate cash drawer for each clerk, from one to nine, which is the same as having an individual cash register for every clerk.

162 JAN 30

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E. L. MARSH

150 First Ave.
Jackson, Miss.

This is your receipt for the correct amount of your purchase. See that you get it

(over)

The Receipt

Indicates to the customer the amount of cash paid for goods, the amount of cash paid out, the amount of cash received on account or the amount of goods charged. It tells which clerk made the transaction. You can have any advertising you want on the check.

CUT OUT AND MAIL
The National Cash Register Co.
Dayton, Ohio.

Please send me full information about the "Get a Receipt" plan. This places me under no obligation to buy.

Name
No. of Clerks
City
State

Ask the National Cash Register Sales Agent in your city about this "Get a Receipt" plan, or address:

The National Cash Register Company
Dayton, Ohio

New York Section

Vice-President M. J. Sulzberger, of the S. & S. Company, returned to Chicago this week.

Thomas E. Wilson, vice-president and general manager of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending January 21 averaged 9 cents per pound.

The employees of the St. Nicholas Packing House will have their annual masquerade ball at Majestic Hall on Tuesday evening, February 14.

The seventeenth annual ball of the Stewards' Association of New York City occurs Wednesday evening, February 8, at the Palm Garden in West 58th street.

The annual beefsteak dinner given to the trade by the employees of the United Dressed Beef Company occurs on Monday evening at the Palm Garden, in East 58th street.

Shannon Bros. Company are making a big feature of their poultry business at their Westchester Avenue Market headquarters. George Van Neste, their poultry man, has lately returned from a tour of the poultry sections of the West in the interest of this house.

The sixth annual entertainment and ball of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co. Mutual Aid Society was held last night at the Palm Garden in East 58th street. This organization includes some of the best-known men in local meat circles, and they always give their friends a good time.

The annual ball of the Bronx Branch, Master Butchers, took place on Thursday evening at Ebling's Casino. This event is a masquerade affair, and vies with the Brooklyn masquerade ball in the hilarious good times which the master butchers have when they disguise themselves for such festivities. This year the crowd was bigger than ever, and the masking more elaborate.

The Department of Health of the City of New York report the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending January 21, 1911, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 2,141 lbs.; Brooklyn, 4,619 lbs.; total, 6,760 lbs.; Fish—Manhattan, 11,795 lbs.; Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 2,291 lbs.; Brooklyn, 45 lbs.; total, 2,336 lbs.

Edward Schmitt, 388 Hendrix street, Brooklyn, who describes himself as a meat dealer's assistant, and who was formerly in business for himself as a butcher at 2236 Pitkin avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. He schedules liabilities amounting to \$5,126.08, \$3,250 of which is secured by bond and mortgage on two parcels of real estate, and lists assets aggregating \$146.23 most of which consists of debts due on open accounts.

The new Sulzberger & Sons Company's plant, which has been building since last spring on a site adjoining the original plant of the company at First avenue and 46th street, is now nearly completed and will soon be ready. The new building is of brick and sandstone and steel, seven stories and basement, with a tower in what will be the front center of the finally completed building in place of the original packing house, which still occupies the other half of an entire block running from First avenue to the East River, including the waterfront.

The local master butchers' organizations are keeping a sharp eye on Albany just now, fearing a revival of legislation which will open the door to Sunday meat selling. There is particular danger in the "sneaking through" of a measure of this sort, and the legislative committee is keeping a close watch. They are also interested in a bill to compel the registration of all butchers doing business in the State, an examination for fitness being required. Such bills are to be introduced soon. The legislative committee includes Wm. T. Hornidge, chairman; George Thomson, A. F. Grimm and Wm. Schneider.

WEST SIDE MASTER BUTCHERS' BALL.

The eighth annual ball of the West Side Branch, United Master Butchers of America, was held Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at the Palm Garden, and was a glorious success in every respect. The brilliant assemblage present was treated to a tip-top vaudeville show, artists from the best houses having been engaged. That's the way the West Side Branch does things.

After the performance Wm. Ziegler, chairman of the Arrangement Committee, called his men together on the stage and in a few words presented to the ex-president of the West Side Branch, Herman Kirschbaum, a large oil painting. The recipient was so amazed and flustered at this unexpected honor that with difficulty he responded to demands of "Speech!" "Speech!" Mr. Kirschbaum is a general favorite in the trade.

One of the events of the affair was the

presence of Ben Hertz with his fiancée, the daughter of an old-time and much-respected butcher, and the sister of the popular Dave Rothschild. Miss Rothschild and Mr. Hertz met for the first time a year ago at this affair, and will always consider it a duty to attend to commemorate their happy first meeting. Mr. Hertz is one of the successful young men in the trade, having succeeded his father at the old-established Tenth avenue market.

Dancing was enjoyed to the utmost by the many present, and all unite in voting it one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season, with everybody telling everybody else to be sure and come next year.

Among those present were noticed National President Edward F. O'Neill and Mrs. O'Neill, Aug. F. Grimm and wife, Louis Goldschmidt and wife, Jos. Heim and wife, Chas. Young, Mr. Gumb, M. Dreyfus, Hy. Kastens and wife of the Bronx Branch, Thos. Harris, the "scrapple" king. A. Dreyfus, C. Hanauer and wife, I. Milch and wife, J. Hanselman and wife, M. Lowenthal and wife, Geo. Shaffer and wife.

Jacob Drumm and wife, Jacob Weill and wife, M. Wertheimer and wife, L. Heyman and wife, Max Buschbaum and wife, I. Levy and Miss Levy, Al. Rieger and wife, Miss Rieger, R. and G. Rieger, H. Keller, W. Mapledoran and wife, Max Muther and wife, Wm. Muther, Miss Muther, O. Miller, Mrs. Meinsinger, son and daughter, Miss Loos, Miss Schlinger, Wm. Ziegler and wife, Miss Ziegler, C. Schaefer, A. Muller.

Fred Gummerman and wife, John Schulz and wife, Miss Becker, Mrs. Scheffler, Miss Maurer, the Misses Goodman, R. Peters and G. M. Gummerman, Dan Hecht, A. Kleinman, M. Dorman, Miss Dorman, A. Good, H. Bendheim, Mrs. Jockers, the Misses Kind, L. Pattich, J. Freund and wife, J. Bernhardt and L. Levine, A. Morgenthaler and wife and John Sauer and wife.

Wm. T. Hornidge, Lloyd B. Martin, John W. Neher and wife, A. Cohen and wife, Jacob Danzig, S. Schoenfeld, Jac. Klein and wife, A. Bapert and wife, Jac. Schneider and wife, Chas. Kaufman and wife, E. Marsh and wife and Miss Marsh, Fd. Mauther and wife, H. Levy and sister, Mrs. Brown and family, E. Rothschild and B. G. Goldman of Jos. Stern & Sons.

Ben Strauss and Sol Blum and Joseph Bauer, of the United Dressed Beef Company; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bauer, Miss Bauer and party, E. Rothschild, of J. Stern & Sons; H. Levy and sister, Ben Goldman, J. Stern & Sons.; W. Freeman, J. Mandlebaum and family, Fred Sichel, Max Sichel, Joseph Schwartz, Charles Kreiger, Milton Levy, Miss Rose Levy, Miss A. Klingenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Alphonse Kirschbaum, Julius Kirschbaum, Mr. and Mrs. P. Hertz and Miss Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. Metzger, Mr. and Mrs. Ausbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Lindheim, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, M. A. Cohen, A. M. Hedian, W. Elias.

Frank Gulick, of West Washington Market; Jacob Bloch and family, Joseph Lichtenfeld and wife, Fred Cohn and family, Mr.

WHOLESALE

LIVE POULTRY

DEPARTMENT

OF

CONRON BROS. COMPANY

at Nos. 661 to 663 Brook Avenue, New York City, with *railroad facilities for unloading cars of live poultry direct into the house, enabling them to handle live poultry to advantage. Will open the business about February 1st. Every convenience will be offered to shippers of and dealers in live poultry.*

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

and Mrs. McGill, Harry Seymour, Max Brenwasser, Leo Seymour, Blanche Rothschild, Dave Rothschild, Ben Hertz, Milton Anholt, Sam Heyman, Louis Goldschmidt, Alderman Joseph Schloss, Louis Bauer, wife and daughter, Louis Heiman and wife, A. J. Williams, wife and daughter, George Liginger and daughter, Mrs. Stetter, M. H. Klinger, Wm. Woelfle, Chas. Brandt, the big West Side packer, with his family, and many others.

The committees in charge were: Reception Committee—Al. Rieger (chairman), H. Vetter, J. Klein, Geo. Schaefer, M. Muther, M. G. Lowenthal, C. Hanauer. Arrangement Committee—Herman Kirschbaum (chairman), Dan Hecht, C. Kaufman. Press Committee—Louis E. Beckman (chairman), Jac. Mandlebaum, Al. Rieger. Entertainment Committee—Wm. Ziegler (chairman), I. Milch (secretary), Jac. Drum, Louis E. Beckmann, A. Mauthe, Al. Rieger, John Bertsch, Herman Kirschbaum, Dan Hecht, Jac. Weill, C. Hanauer, C. Kaufman, Louis Bauer, Jac. Mandlebaum. Floor manager, Jac. Weill; assistant, A. Mauthe. Floor Committee—Chas. Brandt, Louis Bauer, J. Sauer, A. Kirschbaum, A. Dreyfus, A. Morgenthaler.

The officers of the West Side Branch are: Jacob Drumm, president; Dan Hecht, first vice-president; Louis Bauer, second vice-president; Albert Rieger, recording secretary; Henry Deutsch, financial secretary; Jacob Mandelbaum, treasurer; M. G. Lowenthal, sergeant-at-arms; trustees, Herman Kirschbaum, John Sauer.

NEW YORK TRADE RECORD BUTCHER, FISH AND OYSTER FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

(R) means Renewal Mortgage.

Aron, Abr., 301 E. 76th st.; Jos. Levy. \$50.
Aronovitz, Max., 61 and 63 First st.; H. Brand. \$70.
Bandler, Joe, 275 7th ave.; H. Brand. \$125.
Barfen, Wolf, 32 Jackson st.; H. Brand. \$56.
Cully, Jas., 401 W. 41st st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$115.
Fried, J. C., 322 E. 100th st.; J. Levy. \$90.
Fodale or Todule, Tony, 912 2d ave.; H. Brand. \$225.
Frank, Ida, 1665 Bathgate ave.; H. Brand. \$240.
Ferreira, Chas., 417 W. 26th st.; H. Brand. \$50.
Gartenberg, Max, 111 Columbus ave.; J. Levy & Co. \$75.
Ginsburg, Saml., 580 Concord ave.; Fred Lesser. \$140.
Grotzky, Jennie, cor. Home st. and Jackson ave., Bronx; H. Brand. \$108.
Gerber, Max, 335 Crimmins ave. and Bronx ave.; H. Brand. \$100.
Grannone, Wm., 331 E. 11th st.; H. Brand. \$275.
Halem, Sam., 547 3d ave., Brooklyn; H. Brand. \$350.
Ignatofsky, Phil., 51 E. 106th st.; H. Brand. \$123.
Lang, L., 993 Freeman st.; Jos. Levy & Co. \$175.
Lange, L., 11 E. 115th st.; Fred Lesser. \$100.
Landesman, Alter, 219 Division st.; Herm Flawm. \$100.
Levison, Meyer & Joe Jacobson, 1078 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn; H. Brand. \$300.
Mainzer, Gus., 351 E. 83d st.; J. Levy & Co. (R) \$250.
Morgenstern, Aaron, 3921 3d ave.; H. Brand. \$125.
Moccia, Luigi, 3789 3d ave.; H. Brand. \$175.
Ottavia, Jos., 2042 2d ave.; New York Butcher D. M. Co. \$42.
Ostrowsky, Isador, 288-90 Monroe st.; H. Brand. \$55.
Pisiz, Rocco, 111 Franklin ave.; H. Brand. \$45.
Piazza, Calogera, 212 Christie st.; H. Brand. \$90.
Rao, Paolo, 385 2d ave.; Jos. Levy Co. \$100.
Rosen, Louis, 210 E. 103d st.; H. Brand. \$89.
Shurack, Phil., 2931 Bartlett st., Brooklyn; H. Brand. \$35.
Salemi, Jos., 240 E. 75th st.; H. Brand. \$40.
Speigelman, Ekel., 180 2d st.; H. Brand. \$133.
Terman, Sam., 51 E. 100th st.; H. Brand. \$123.
Wolpohn, Peretz, 110 E. 11th st.; J. Levy & Co. (R) \$105.

Weissman, Rachael, 78 1st st.; Jos. Levy & Co. (R) \$140.

Wilseck, Sam., 1436 Ave. A.; H. Brand. \$60.
Wax, Nath., 912 Longwood ave.; H. Brand. \$510.

Wurtheimer, Sam'l and Jac. Holzer, 340 Bedford ave., Brooklyn; H. Brand. \$300.

Zemachman, Jos., 3302 3d ave.; H. Brand. \$75.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Kutler, Rosie, 62 Henry st.; Louis Aber. \$340.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Block, Harris, 131 Thatford ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$50.

Estrin, Max, 3211 New Utrecht ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$100.

Gloff, Andrew, 197 3d ave.; Jos. Rosenberg. \$50.

Halem, Sam., 547 3d ave.; Herman Brand. Inc. \$350.

Kern, Koppel, 130 Meseroie; Jos. Levy & Co. \$125.

Krakauer Provision Co., 102 Rivington; Joseph Muschel. \$3,000.

Levinson & Jacobson, 1078 Manhattan ave.; Herman Brand. \$800.

Meier, Richard, 199 Saratoga ave.; Graham Brokerage Co. \$250.

Niemann, Chas., 291 Smith; Jacob Beyer. \$375.

Pisiz, Rocco, 111 Franklin ave.; Herman Brand (inc.) \$45.

Shurack, Philip, 2931 Brattle; Herman Brand. \$35.

Schryver, M., & Co., 560 53d and 4514 3d ave.; Jos. Kamm. \$1,000.

Werthelmer & Halzer, 340 Bedford ave.; Herman Brand. \$300.

Wohlgenuth, Jacob, 487 Court; Gustave Selner. \$125.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Berman, Morris, 131 Thatford ave.; Harris Block. \$100.

Krauss, Geo. K., 291 Smith; Chas. Niemann. \$375.

Marx, Philip, 156 Patchen ave.; Solomon May. \$275.

Werthelmer, Jack J., 300 Albany ave.; Geo. K. Kraus. \$50.

GROCERS, DELICATESSEN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FIXTURES.

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Babotto, Henrietta, 657 E. 161st st.; Otto Ehrenbarth. \$200.

Carminita, Carmela, 346 E. 77th st.; F. Sabella. \$451.

Eidil, Jos., 128 Christopher st.; David Laemmle. \$200.

Gow, Margaret, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; Pat'k J. McGuire. (R) \$500.

Kranin, Julius, 3530 Broadway; Benjamin Fleischer. (R) \$2,240.

Lazaros, Peter, 323 W. 41st st.; Levin Bros. \$63.

Novak, Abe & Louis Weiner, 252 E. Houston st.; M. Hass. \$200.

Rokotowitz, H., 17 Essex st.; B. Greenberg. \$75.

Smordinsky, J. & A. Goldman, 10 2d ave.; Max Tepper. \$500.

Tikilen, Harry, 464 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn; B. Gall. \$220.

Chiesa, Antonio, 2297 8th ave.; Carlo Franchini. \$500.

Galler, H., 128 Greene st.; M. Kantor & Co. \$135.

Grossman, Simon D., 11 W. 24th st.; Gizella Weiss. \$800.

Grossman, Adolf, 39 W. 32d st.; Sam'l Hoffman. \$102.

Greengarten, Sam., 15 E. 13th st.; Adolph Finkler. \$150.

Horstman, C. E., 241 W. 17th st.; S. Miers. \$75.

Klein, Rosina, 112 Cedar st.; Edw. Dean. \$300.

Meyer, Jno., 222 W. 34th st.; Eugene Galard. \$395.

Parus, Osas, 1919 3d ave.; H. Shapiro. \$1,500.

Racos, Jas. D., 147 W. 35th st.; Duparquet, H. & M. \$372.

Sisselman, Sam., 82 University place; D. S. Schwartz. \$250.

Tranger, Sam'l C., 383 2d ave.; Jno. E. Hume. \$70.

Toebling, Wm., 1346 Amsterdam ave.; Duparquet, H. & M. \$114.

Uncens, B. & S. Russakow, business as Belmont Lunch, 424 6th ave.; P. Elrott. \$500.

Walshrod, Josef, 266 Stanton st.; Sam'l Lewin. \$140.

Wald, Jac & Louis Zeiger, 273 Lenox ave.; Leon Schwartz. \$770.

Wolpin, Harry & Morris Gershin, 679 Broadway; Jno. Jaburg & Hugo. \$2,000.

Wenk, Jos., 103 Amsterdam ave.; Wm. Stricker. \$500.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Buchbinder, B. & H. & S. Levin, 186 6th ave.; Prompt Service Rest. Co. \$100.

Radloff, F. M., 139½ Murray st.; A. Tavano. \$230.

Brunning, Henry, 527 W. 5th st.; Hern Sprick. \$300.

Cusumano, Calogero, 317 E. 39th st.; Angelo Messina. \$640.

Ellman, Jos., 464 6th ave.; Paul Ziegler. \$150.

Goldstein, Fannie & David, 191 Division st.; —. \$1.

Galard, Eugene, 222 W. 34th st.; Jno. Meyer. \$395.

Landau, Martha, 1684 Ave. A.; Paul Kleinert. \$1,500.

Marcus, Saml., 27 University place; Pauline Goldberg. \$125.

Seitz, L. & Harry G., 426 E. 67th st.; Henry Martin. \$1.

Sotirion, Geo., 135 Cherry; Helen Sotirion. \$600.

Turino, Filippo, 2297 8th ave.; A. Chiesa. \$1.

Timbrook, Nicholas S., 151 Amsterdam ave.; P. Holz. \$1.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Cantor, Morris & Nathan Begun, 91 Hamilton ave.; David Blumenthal. \$200.

Greenberg, Morris, 367 South 4th st.; Bernhard & Philip. \$75.

Shingler, Albt. A., 117 4th ave.; Geo. W. Forsythe. \$390.

Friedman, —, 105 Livingston; Muttel Bernstein. \$800.

Deerfoot Farm Sausage

THE OLDEST BRAND OF PACKAGE SAUSAGE
AND THE BRAND WITH THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

—BECAUSE THE BEST—

THEY GIVE "CLASS" TO YOUR MARKET

Because They Stand in the Highest Class

Send your orders to us at Southboro, Mass. and our team will call if you are within our delivery limit—otherwise we will ship direct. One delivered price to the dealer, wherever they go.

A. C. WICKE MFG. CO.
BUTCHERS' FIXTURES, ICE HOUSES
AND COMPLETE MARKET EQUIPMENTS

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Telephone 5687 Lenox

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.20@6.75
Poor to fair native steers	5.00@6.15
Oxen and stags	3.35@6.00
Bulls and dry cows	2.50@5.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.70@6.90

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	7.00@11.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	5.50@6.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	@ 5.62½

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, fair to prime	5.60@6.10
Live lambs, yearlings	@ 5.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 4.75
Live sheep, prime, per 100 lbs.	@ 4.50
Live sheep, common to good	3.00@4.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	@ 2.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 8.60
Hogs, medium	@ 8.65
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 8.70
Pigs	8.85@8.95
Rough	7.60@7.85

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	10 @ 10½
Choice native light	10 @ 10½
Common to fair native	9 @ 9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	9½ @ 10
Choice native light	9½ @ 10
Native, common to fair	9½ @ 9½
Choice Western, heavy	@ 9½
Choice Western, light	9 @ 9½
Common to fair Texas	@ 9
Good to choice heifers	@ 8½
Common to fair heifers	8 @ 8½
Choice cows	8 @ 8½
Common to fair cows	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags	— @ —
Fleshy Bologna bulls	8 @ 8½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	11½ @ 12½	11½ @ 12½
No. 2 ribs	10½ @ 11	10 @ 11
No. 3 ribs	8½ @ 9	@ 9½
No. 1 loins	12 @ 13	12½ @ 13
No. 2 loins	11 @ 12	11½ @ 12
No. 3 loins	10 @ 11	10 @ 11½
No. 1 rounds	9 @ 9½	@ 9½
No. 2 rounds	8½ @ 9	@ 9
No. 3 rounds	@ 8	@ 8½
No. 1 chucks	8½ @ 9	@ 9
No. 2 chucks	@ 8	@ 8½
No. 3 chucks	@ 7½	@ 8

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	16 @ 16½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	15 @ 15½
Western calves, choice	@ 14
Western calves, fair to good	@ 13
Western calves, common	@ 11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 11
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@ 11½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@ 11½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 11½
Pigs	11½ @ 11½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	10½ @ 11
Spring lambs, good	@ 10½
Sheep, choice	@ 8
Sheep, medium to good	@ 7½
Sheep, culls	@ 6½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@ 14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs.	@ 13½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@ 13½
Smoked picnics, light	@ 11½
Smoked picnics, heavy	@ 11½
Smoked shoulders	@ 13
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 17½
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 16½

Dried beef sets	@ 17
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@ 15
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 13

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@ 13½
Fresh pork loins, Western	@ 12
Shoulders, city	@ 12½
Shoulders, Western	@ 11½
Butts, regular	@ 12
Butts, boneless	@ 12½
Fresh hams, city	@ 14½
Fresh hams, Western	@ 13½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@65 lbs. cut	@ 80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 60.00
Hooft, black, per ton	@ 20.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	@ 95.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton	@ 200.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	80 @ 90c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues	50 @ 80c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 @ 40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	25 @ 75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	18 @ 25c. a pound
Calves' livers	25 @ 50c. a piece
Beef kidneys	7 @ 12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	7 @ 8c. a pound
Oxtails	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef	15c. a piece
Rolls, beef	10 @ 12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	15 @ 25c. a pound
Lambs' fries	6 @ 10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@ 11½c. a pound
Blade meat	@ 10½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	20 @ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@ 90
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@ 70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	@ 44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	— @ —
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	@ 70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	@ 50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	@ 25
Hog, American, wide, free of salt, tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@ 65
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	@ 70
Hog, in kegs, 1 cent over bbls. or tea.	— @ —
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 16½
Export rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 22
Beef rounds, per lb.	@ 4½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	@ 12
Beef, bungs, per lb.	@ 11
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@ 64
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	@ 62
Beef, middles, per lb.	@ 13
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	@ 8½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	@ 6

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	14½	16½
Pepper, Sing., black	9	11
Pepper, Penang, white	13½	15½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	15	18
Allspice	6	8½
Coriander	5	8
Cloves	17	20
Mace	60	65

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4½ @ 4½
Refined—Granulated	4½ @ 5
Crystals	5½ @ 6½
Powdered	5½ @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .19
No. 2 skins	@ .17
No. 3 skins	@ .09
Branded skins	@ .12
Ticky skins	@ .12

No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .17
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .15
No. 1, 12½-14	@ 2.10
No. 2, 12½-14	@ 1.85
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@ 1.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@ 1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ 2.30
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ 2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ 2.05
No. 2 B. M. kips	@ 1.80
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 2.90
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ 2.65
Branded kips	@ 1.30
Heavy branded kips	@ 1.65
Ticky kips	@ 1.30
Heavy ticky kips	@ 1.65

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, dry packed, barrels—	
Western dry-pkd., selected young toms, lb.	@ 23½
Western dry-pkd., selected hens and toms, 23 lb.	@ 24
Western, fair to good	@ 22½
Western, common	@ 20

Fowls, dry packed—	
Western, boxes, 43-55 lbs. to doz.	@ 16
Western, dry-pkd., bbls., avg. best	@ 15
Other Western, scalded, avg. best	@ 15

Other Poultry, dry packed—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@ 12½
Spring Ducks, Western, well grown	@ 20
Spring Geese, Western, choice	@ 14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@ 5.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	12½ @ 13
Fowls, per lb.	15½ @ 16
Roosters, per lb., young and old	@ 10½
Turkeys, per lb., prime	@ 18
Ducks, per lb., nearby	@ 16
Geese, per lb.	@ 14
Guinea Fowls, per pair	@ 90
Pigeons, per pair	@ 25

BUTTER.

Creamery, Specials	@ 27
Creamery, Extras	@ 25½
Process, Specials	@ 21
Process, Extras	@ 20

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, selected extras	22 @ 23
Fresh gathered, firsts	21 @ 21½
Fresh gathered, seconds	19 @ 20
Refrigerator, firsts	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, seconds	14½ @ 15

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	23.00 @ 23.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.95
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. i. f. New York	@ 3.52½
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	20.00 @ 25.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent ammonia	3.30 @ 3.40
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	2.92½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	@ 8.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	3.50 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory	2.65 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	@ 2.90
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar. 25%	@ 2.90
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

